

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NEWS STAND EDITION



A.S.

VOL XXXIX NO 4
APRIL 20 1907

THE MIRROR

PRICE 10 CENTS
\$5.20 A YEAR

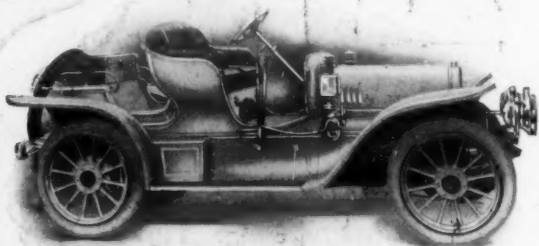
Give Mark Twain a Fountain Pen

and a pad of paper, and he produces a masterpiece.

Give a college student the same implements, and he may produce a composition, but never a masterpiece.

It's a difference of ability, gained through experience.

Mark Twain has been writing for 50 years and more, learning all the time; learning what to do and what not to do. The result is that Mark Twain knows how. When the college student has had Mark Twain's experience he, too, may know how, but not until then.



Same reasoning covers automobiles. Give two manufacturers exactly the same quality of materials, the same kind of machinery, and the same grade of workmanship—and one manufacturer will produce a better car than the other.

WINTON

Just another case of knowing how. That's precisely where the Winton excels.

No sacrifice of personal dignity or comfort is entailed by the use of the Winton Runabout. Lines extremely beautiful, and construction as stable and luxurious as the most superb touring car. Detachable rumble seat accommodates two passengers. Storage compartment beneath seat. When rumble seat is removed rear deck provides ample space for complete touring paraphernalia. 40 H. P. Runabout, \$3,500. 30 H. P. Runabout, \$2,500.

MODEL M—40 H. P. Touring Car. Four 5 x 5 cylinders, offset to increase power. Four speeds ahead. Direct drive on third speed. Selective, sliding-gear transmission and 90 H. P. multiple disc clutch run on annular ball bearings. Working parts instantly get-at-able. \$3,500. Limousine, \$4,500.

TYPE X-I-Y—30 H. P. Touring Car. Four 4½ x 5 cylinders, offset to increase power. Offset cam shaft. Surprisingly efficient carburetor. Low suspended rotor. Horizontal drive shaft. \$2,500. Limousine, \$3,500.

A new Winton calendar illustrates the development of American motor cars from 1896 to date. Shall we send you one?

Winton materials, factory equipment and workmanship are the best that money can secure. But that's only incidental, like the fountain pen and the pad of paper.

The main fact—the reason why Winton cars are superior—is that we have been making cars, gaining experience, learning what to do and what to avoid, for a longer period than any other American producer; and (note this especially) Winton manufacture has always been and is now under the personal direction of Mr. Winton. That means concentrated experience, not scattered; actual, personal experience, not "hear-say" nor theories clipped from trade papers.

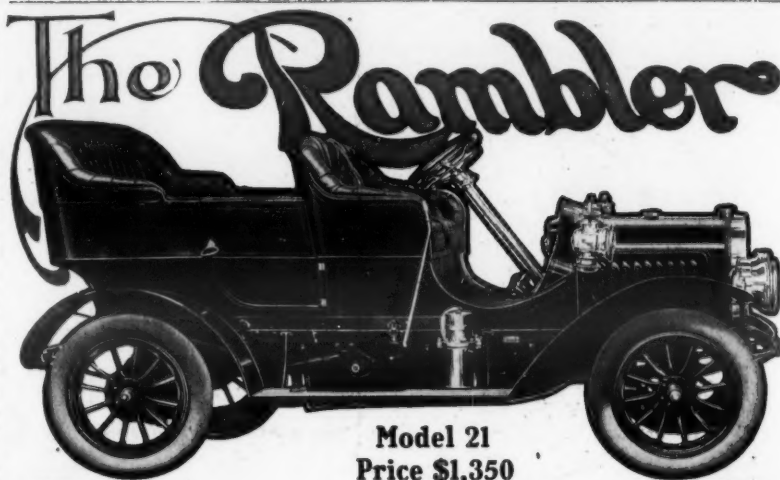
It's the knowing how that makes the difference between the masterpiece and just a composition.

By all means purchase an automobile whose maker knows how.

The Winton Motor Carriage Co.

Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Member A. L. A. M.



Model 21
Price \$1,350

BUILT for the man who wants all of the enjoyments of automobiling, at the minimum of cost and worry, Rambler Model 21 affords the maximum of satisfaction every way.

Ample power and speed for country touring are combined with a degree of comfort and perfection of equipment that can be found only in the Rambler at the price, \$1,350.

The Rambler unit power plant, as used in this model, is easily the feature of the year. Write for our handsome catalog, or ask our nearest representative to demonstrate the Rambler superiority to you.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Branches:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco,
New York Agency, 38-40 West 62nd St. Representatives in all leading cities.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

HAYNES

Model T—And what it means

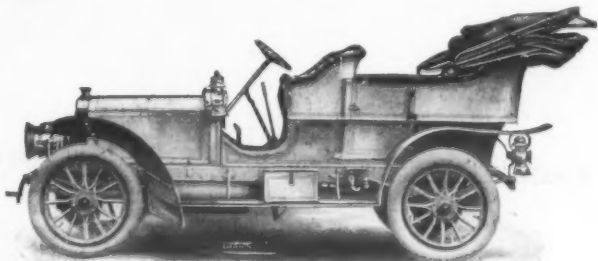
While other makers are putting out their *Model D* or *F* we are making our *Model T*, and we have not skipped any letters of the alphabet, either.

For thirteen years we have been making (not assembling) automobiles, always under the keen eye of Elwood Haynes, the original genius of the company, and the pioneer to whose resource and inventiveness almost every automobile in America is, in some respect, in debt. The old situation—Haynes perfecting, rivals afterward copying—exists today.

Take our rear axle roller drive, for instance. This feature is unique in the Haynes. It takes the place of bevel gears and makes feasible the previously impossible high-powered shaft-driven car.

It was this Model T that upheld the Haynes reputation for reliability in the Vanderbilt Cup race—our regular stock model—the only stock car in the race.

Conservatism and progressiveness are combined in the 1907 Haynes.



The Haynes Standard 50 H. P. Touring Car for 1907, Model "T," the highest powered shaft-driven car built. Price \$3,500.
Our Other Type is Model "S," 30 H. P. Price \$2,500.

Send at once for full information and specifications. Address Desk U2

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., KOKOMO, IND.

Oldest Automobile Manufacturers in America. Members A. L. A. M.

New York—1715 Broadway

Chicago—1420 Michigan Avenue



Electric Victoria Phaeton

MARK LXIX

New Model Price \$1600

THE attention bestowed upon this car at the New York Automobile Show caused it to be regarded as the sensation of the year in Electric Carriage construction.

In dependableness, simplicity of operation, safety, comfort, superb finish, graceful proportions, smartness of style and, above all, in radius of reliable action, this Victoria Phaeton is without a peer among light electric vehicles.

In actual road tests it has been run upwards of 75 miles on one battery charge. This mileage has never been equalled by a regular stock electric of any other make.

Since the first model was presented three years ago, this carriage has been the most popular light electric. It is a special favorite with physicians and no other is so perfectly adapted to ladies' use. Its control is so simple that a child can run it with perfect safety. The other Columbia Electrics—Broughams, Hansoms, Landaulets and large Victorias, are equally desirable in their class and are to be seen in greater numbers on all of the fashionable boulevards of the world than any other electric carriages built. Catalogue on request. Also separate catalogue of Columbia 24-28 H. P. and 40-45 H. P. Gasoline cars.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

New York Branch: Electric Vehicle Co., 134-136-138 W. 30th St. Chicago: Electric Vehicle Co., 1332 Michigan Ave. Boston: The Columbia Motor Vehicle Co., Trinity Place and Stanhope St. Washington: Washington E. V. Trans. Co., 15th St. and Ohio Ave. San Francisco: Middleton Motor Car Co., 550 Golden Gate Ave.

Member A. L. A. M.

"Cleanliness is next"—but we have said that often

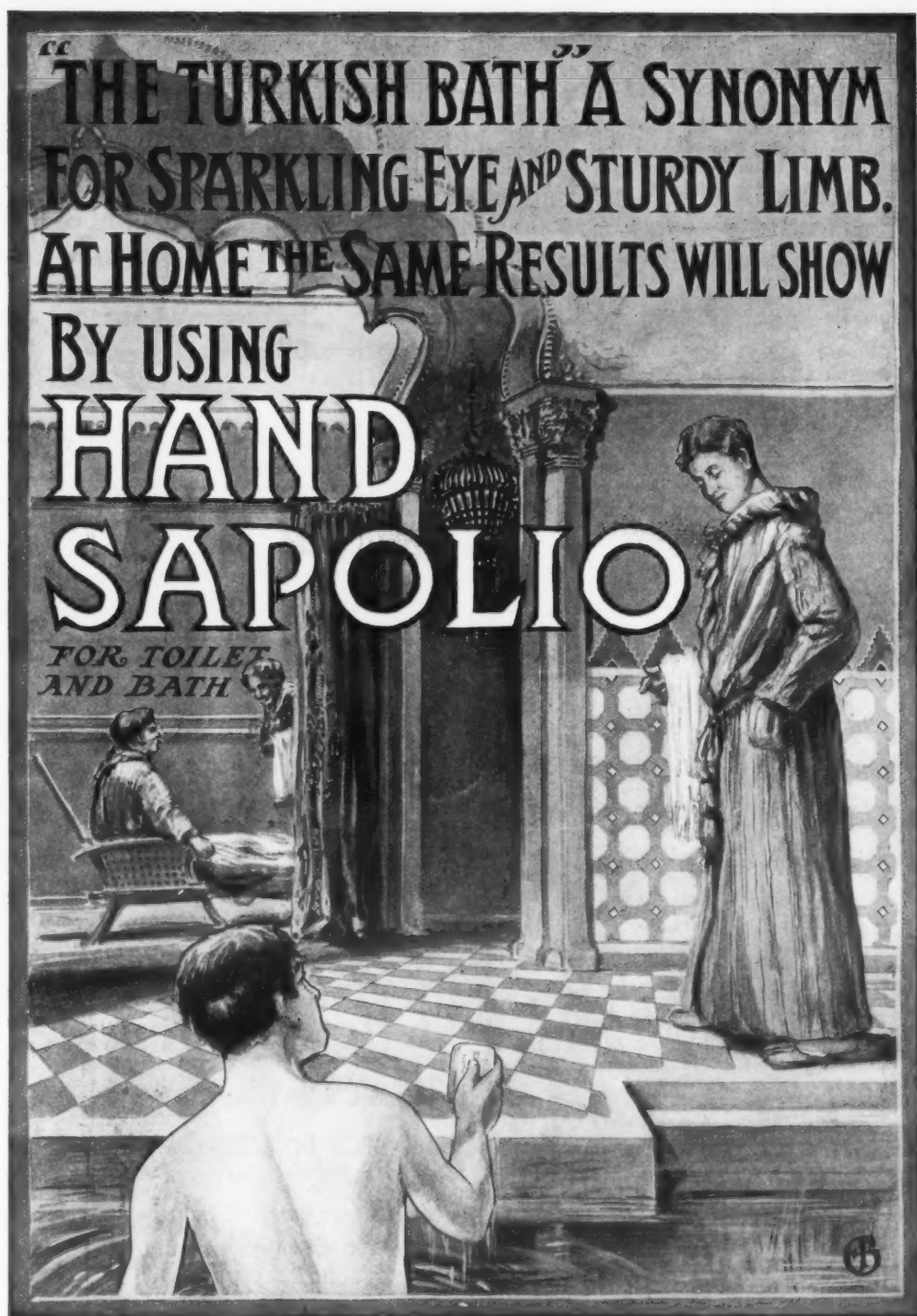
"Self-respect dwells not in dirty houses with careless people"

THAT'S SAPOLIO ADVICE

"The first commandment of social life is — 'Be Clean' "

THAT'S HAND SAPOLIO ADVICE

THE PERFECT PURITY of Hand Sapolio makes it a very desirable toilet article; it contains no animal fats, but is made from the most healthful of the vegetable oils. Hand Sapolio is related to Sapolio only because it is made by the same company. Other soaps either gloss over the pores, or by excess of alkali absorb the healthful secretions which they contain.



THE FAME OF SAPOLIO has reached far and wide. Everywhere in millions of homes there is a regard for it which cannot be shaken. Sapolio is one of the articles which in this busy age shortens the amount of time and effort expended in labor. Your housework will be reduced one third if you use Sapolio.

A Delightful Sensation of New Life

every nerve and muscle and vein responding, every pore open, the whole body aglow with healthy circulation, and the feeling that "life's worth living." That's the HAND SAPOLIO bath. It's the only soap that lifts a bath above a commonplace cleansing process and makes it a delight. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO is a delicate preparation of the purest ingredients, soothing and healing to the most tender skin. It opens the pores and by a method of its own clears them thoroughly without chemically dissolving their health-giving oils.

A FIRE-PROOF Building Brings Greater Returns

on the Money Invested than it is possible to Produce from Buildings of Ordinary Construction

This statement is equally true of buildings for INVESTMENT, to be rented to others, and of buildings to be used directly for the business of the owner or owners.



One of Chicago's most famous Department Stores. Fire proofed throughout by the National Fire Proofing Company.

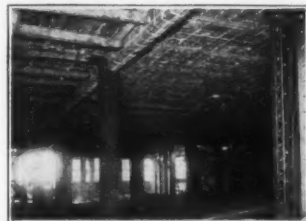
The National Fire Proofing Company has fire-proofed almost 90 per cent of the celebrated fire-proof buildings in the country, from the famous sky-scrappers of New York, Chicago and other leading cities to hundreds of substantial stores, warehouses, etc., throughout the country.

You cannot afford to build without an investigation as to what we can do for you. Write our Chicago office for literature or any specific information you may desire, or call at any of our offices.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY

Contractors for Construction Fire-proof Buildings
Manufacturers Terra Cotta Hollow Tile

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PHILADELPHIA, 408 Land Title Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, 508 Victoria Building.
PITTSBURGH, 1108 Fulton Bldg.
BOSTON, 308 Old South Building
WASHINGTON, 808 Colorado Bldg.
LONDON, ENGL., 27 Chancery Lane
NEW YORK, 1608 Flatiron Building
MINNEAPOLIS, 308 Lumber Exch.
LOS ANGELES, 508 Union Trust Bldg.
Twenty-six Factories Throughout the United States



Interior view, same building during construction, showing one floor partially completed. Steel columns still to be fire-proofed.

What becomes of your Soap-Wrappers, Trade-Marks, Labels, etc.?

BRING, or mail them to us! It's as easy to save as to destroy them and they can be exchanged for "S. & H." Stamps—or "Premiums"—at any of our stores.

Large premium-giving manufacturers have made us a Clearing House for their coupons, etc. Send a two-cent stamp for a list of the valuable ones, our latest illustrated Catalog, and full particulars.

Any room can be splendidly furnished with selections from our "Premium" Parlors—all for Labels, etc., or "S. & H." stamps, which have cost you not one penny.

THE SPERRY & HUTCHINSON CO.

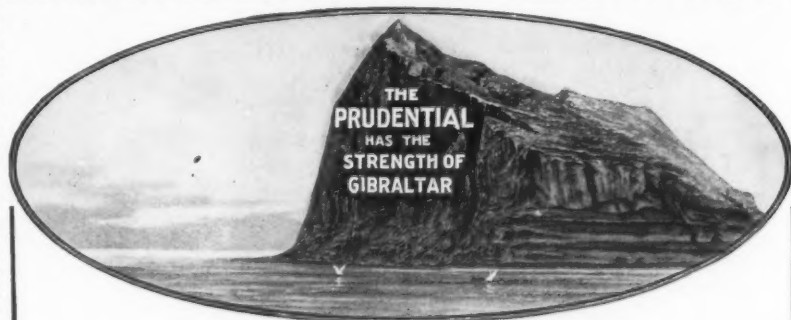
THOS. A. SPERRY, Prest. Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000.00
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.



Doing a Week's Washing In 6 Minutes—Read the Proof

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you see how much time, and work, and money it will save you—you can take plenty of time to pay for it. Pay so much a week—or so much a month—as suits you best. Pay for the washer as it saves for you. I make you this offer because I want you to find out for yourself what a 1900 Gravity Washer will do. I am willing to trust you, because you can probably get trusted at home. And, if your credit is good in your own town, it is just as good with me. It takes a big factory—the largest washer factory in the world—to keep up with my orders. So far as I know, my factory is the only one ever devoted exclusively to making washers. Over half a million of my washers are in use. Over half a million pleased women can tell you what my washers will do. But you don't have to take even their say-so. You can test a 1900 Gravity Washer yourself. Then you will know positively. Write for my book today. It is FREE. Your name and address on a post card mailed to me at once, gets you my book by return mail. You are welcome to the book whether you want to buy a washer now or not. It is a big illustrated book, printed on heavy enameled paper, and has pictures showing exactly how my Washers work. You will be pleased with this book. It is the finest even I have ever put out. Write me at once. Find out just how a 1900 Gravity Washer saves your time and strength—preserves your health—and protects your pocketbook. Write now—Address—R. F. Heber, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 515 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to my Canadian Branch, 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.



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PREMIUM RATES: Low; commensurate with absolute safety.

LIBERAL POLICIES: Every proper freedom and benefit to Policyholder.

SIMPLICITY: The Prudential Policy has all privileges, options, and values plainly set forth.

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DIVIDENDS: Liberal Dividend returns to Policyholders.

Send for booklet by Alfred Henry Lewis, "My Conversion to Life Insurance" and Information of Policy at your age. Dept. Y

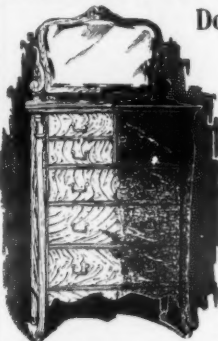
The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

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Do It Yourself



Interesting, simple and fascinating. Our practical free 48-page book makes it a simple matter to finish or refinish new or old furniture, woodwork and floors in Weathered, Mission, Forest Green, Flemish, Mahogany or any other desired shade at little cost with Johnson's Electric Solvo.

Solve, Johnson's Wood Dye and Johnson's Prepared Wax.

First remove all the old finish with Johnson's Electric Solvo. Then apply our Dye to the clean, dry, bare wood and when perfectly dry apply our Wax with cloth and rub to a polish with dry cloth. A beautiful wax finish will be immediately produced.

We save you money by telling how old, poorly finished furniture can be made serviceable and stylish and harmonize with your other furnishings.

Johnson's Wood Dyes (all shades), half-pint cans, 30 cts.; pint cans, 50 cts.

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Johnson's Prepared Wax—10 and 25c packages and large size cans. Sold by all dealers in paint. Sample of Solvo or Wax for 4c in stamps—both 8c. Write for 48-page color book—"The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." Sent free—mention edition CW42.

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"The Wood-Finishing Authorities"

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Ten Dollars

One turn of the key sets the mirror.
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No dependence on small view finder. No estimation of distance necessary. No chance of the subject being recorded excepting just as seen through the hood.
Loads in daylight with 3½ x 4½ Premo Film Pack.
Makes Time or Instantaneous exposures.
As light and compact as an ordinary box camera.

Write-to-day for catalogue of this epoch making camera.

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With your first order for one of our \$10.00 Made to Order Suits, we will give you an extra pair of \$5.00 pants, also a fancy vest and suit case as a premium to help us introduce our clothing. You get

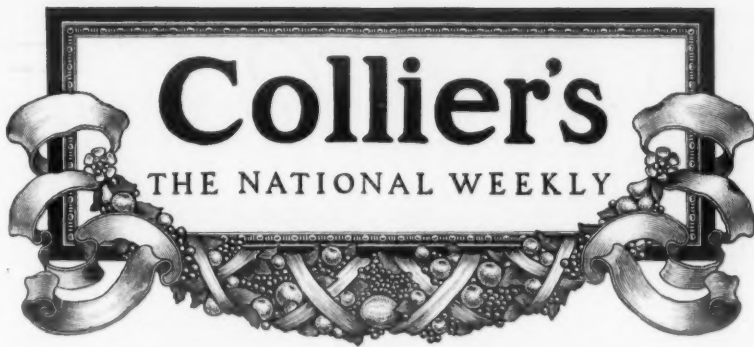
THE WHOLE OUTFIT FOR ONLY \$10.00
We make these suits to order from strictly all-wool fashionable cloths cut, tailored and finished in the very latest style. If a suit made by us is not exactly as claimed or if you find a single thread of cotton in the cloth from which we make our \$10 Suits you may keep the Suit and we will give you **YOUR MONEY BACK**. We have customers in every state of the union now wearing our \$10 Suits, why not you?
Remember, an extra pair of fine worsted stylish \$5.00 pants, also a fancy-dress vest, and a patent suit case, goes with every suit. All for only \$10.00 and your money refunded if not satisfied.

Write for free samples, fashion plate, tape and measurement blanks. Address
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426 Kesner Bldg. Chicago, Illinois
Reference: Royal Trust Bank. Capital and surplus, \$900,000.

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Ornament your front yard by installing a beautiful Iron Fence. It will give tone to your premises. Our Iron Fence has Style, Beauty, Finish and Durability, and in cost we compete with the World. 100 Choice Designs, Symmetrical and Perfect. Address Dept. E for prices.
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FREE Catalogue CINCINNATI, OHIO
AGENTS WANTED in every town. EASY TO SELL

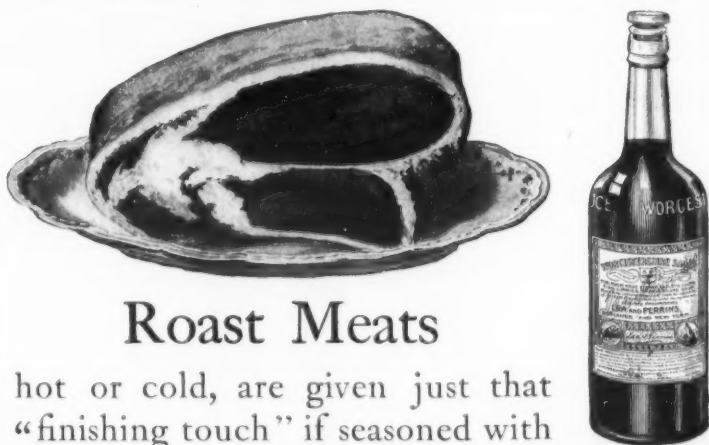
INVENTORS We manufacture METAL SPECIALTIES of all kinds, to order; largest equipment; lowest prices. Send sample or model FREE for low estimate and best expert advice.
THE EAGLE TOOL CO., Dept. C, CINCINNATI, O.



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907

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Volume XXXIX Number 4 10 Cents per Copy \$5.20 per Year



Roast Meats

hot or cold, are given just that "finishing touch" if seasoned with

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It perfects the flavor of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Veal, Soups and Salads.

It gives relish to an otherwise insipid dish. John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.



A Miniature Grand Piano

Played with keys like a piano and having a similar action.

THE DOLCEOLA is the only musical instrument ever invented that has been demanded and sold in nearly every country upon the globe, the first year it was on the market.

It is endorsed by leading musicians everywhere, as well as by the nobility of Europe. From a Musical Authority of New York: "I consider it an instrument of great merit. It will be of great assistance in preparing beginners for the piano."—Albert Gerard-Thiers.

Chas. K. Harris, author of "After the Ball," says: "My children are learning it without an instructor."

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The Dolceola, with its four full octaves, embodies the exquisite tone value of two guitars and two mandolins. Its action, while similar to that of the piano, is quicker and more simple, permitting effects impossible with the larger instrument. Any class of music can be played. Music lovers are delighted with it. You must have one.

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There are different grades of ELGIN movements at different prices. The G. M. WHEELER Grade ELGIN is "The Watch that's made for the Majority." This popular movement is finely adjusted; 17 jewels;—a watch that can be depended upon, at a popular price. Ask to see the G. M. WHEELER Grade ELGIN in thin models and sizes so desirable for men and boys.

ELGIN Watches of equal grade for ladies, at moderate prices.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Ill.

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It treats on ignition of gas engines for automobile and marine work. It tells why poor ignition costs money, and how good ignition saves it. It tells of ignition troubles, their sources and remedies. It also tells why your engine should be equipped with a

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IT'S A SURE THING

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Swift's "Premium" Broiled Bacon

"Crisp, Brown,
Nutlike in Flavor."


Suggestions for
Early Spring Breakfasts:
Oranges
Swift's Premium Bacon
French Fried Potatoes
Corn Bread
Coffee

For breakfasts, luncheons, sandwiches, as a rasher for steaks or fowl—nothing so delicious as Swift's PREMIUM Bacon broiled. From U. S. Government Inspected porkers. There is a distinctness about the cure of Swift's Bacon that makes it always "PREMIUM." If Charles Lamb lived today his theme would be "Broiled Bacon" instead of "Roast Pig." Swift's Premium Bacon broiled well browned and crisp, certainly tastes good. So nut-like in flavor and one of the most valuable of meats. A great aid to digestion.

The important thing to remember, riper, richer, more subtle and sustaining viand, broiled bacon? * * * It strengthens the arm while it satisfies the is that your palate. Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; * * * aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases * * * brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method. —no other.

What Dr. Van Dyke says about Broiled Bacon.
"What adjectives shall we find to do justice to that ripper, richer, more subtle and sustaining viand, broiled bacon? * * * It strengthens the arm while it satisfies the is that your palate. Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; * * * aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases * * * brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method. —no other."

—In Scribner's for January, 1907.



Swift & Company, U. S. A.

TRADE MARK

"Prosknit"

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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for men *lets your body breathe.* Think what this means to you in bodily well-being.

¶ A continuous current of fresh air passes through the holes in the fabric, cooling, cleansing and stimulating the pores of your skin.

¶ You perspire naturally in "Prosknit" but the perspiration stays neither on the body nor on the garment. The air filtering through the perforations dries both at the same time and dispels all offensive odors.

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¶ Ask your dealer for "Prosknit" and insist on seeing the label in every garment. Take no "just as good." Free sample of the fabric and booklet "INSIDE INFORMATION" sent if you write.

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antiseptic, preserves while it beautifies—sweetens the breath—hardens the gums—whitens the teeth.

A leading dentifrice for a
Third of a Century

The metal package is most convenient for travel or the home. No liquid or powder to spill or waste.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906; Serial No. 1612
25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS
(Sent postpaid if yours hasn't it.)

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Pats. Pend.
2 H. P. Engine
With Accessories and Boat Fittings, \$39.00
Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable engine of its size on earth. Drives Canoe, Rowboat, of 14 to 20 ft. Launch, with load, 5 to 10 miles per hour. Reversible, easy to install and operate. Runs on Gasoline, Kerosene or Alcohol.
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EDITORIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907

Life in Our Town

Optimism seems to be the prevailing note in the "Life in Our Town" letters we have received for Collier's \$100 competition. There are few "knocks" but a great many "boosts" for the home town. True, there are a large number of letters which begin: "There is no life in our town"; but there is more back-slapping than backbiting in the comment. Such contributors as have asked: "What's the matter with Kansas?" have answered: "She's all right, you bet, every time!" Out of over a thousand letters we have not heard many echoes of that "spirit of general discontent" which is supposed to walk ghost-like through the land. The judges have got the manuscripts down now to about fifty favorites and are wishing, like the high-school trustee who presents the graduation medals, "that we had a prize, not for one alone, but for all." A decision will be reached within a few hours, and the best essay, together with several close seconds, will be illustrated and published in Collier's for May 4.

"Gullible's Travels"

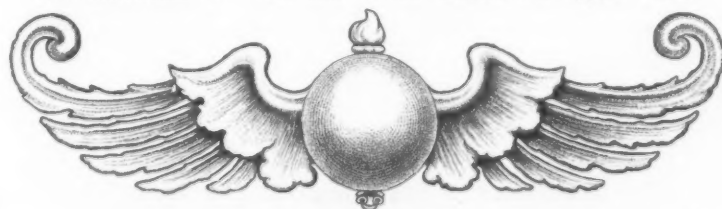
In Dean Swift's generation Gulliver, the Traveler, had to journey far from Albion to discover freaks curious enough to illustrate his moral and immortal lessons. A modern Gulliver does not need to go so far, perhaps, and that is why Wallace Irwin has laid the scene of his "Gullible's Travels," a series soon to appear in Collier's, in four or five of the greatest American cities. His hero, Mr. G. Howe Gullible, is borne, by various miraculous means, into the midst of curious peoples, whom the tyrant called "Modern Civilization" has turned into monsters of grotesque habits and queer shapes. The first of Mr. Gullible's adventures, among a tribe of high-speed savages called the "Hurrilegs," will be published in an early issue and illustrated by F. Strothmann.

A Novelty in Photographs

In next week's Collier's we are going to publish some views of the Jamestown Exposition which are absolutely new in treatment and ought to give a novel as well as comprehensive idea of the great enterprise. We are not going to tell, at this time, how the photographs were taken, because that would be "giving the snap away"; but we hope that the readers of Collier's will agree that the pictures are well worth the space we are giving them. Among other Jamestown features will be a Leyendecker cover and a Reuterdahl frontispiece, giving impressions of the Exposition, and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's article on "Jamestown and What Happened There."

Idaho

C. P. Connolly, who is handling the Idaho tragedy for Collier's, received, recently, the message from us: "No use hurrying to get the thing in type at the cost of completeness." Mr. Connolly is not sacrificing anything in the way of completeness; "I am pursuing a thorough investigation of the situation which brought about the feeling against Steunenberg, and also the history of the Western Federation of Miners and of the war between them and the Mine Owners' Association," he writes. In another letter he says: "Neither side understands the other, and my idea was to put myself between them and treat the whole subject in a quasi-judicial way." "I have dug to the marrow of the case," he writes again, "and think that I can tell a story so plain that a schoolboy can understand it." The first of the articles will appear soon.



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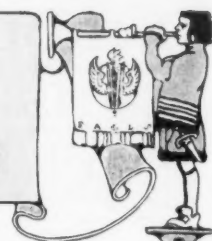


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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907



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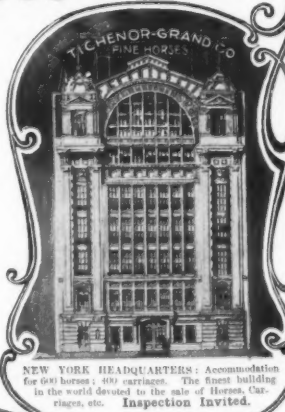
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How It Comes

That COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE places within your easy reach the great

CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS

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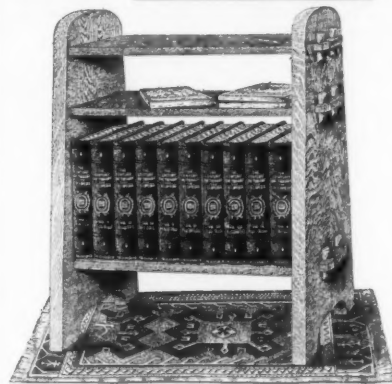
COSMOPOLITAN has been doing and will continue to do things of such National importance and of so much personal concern to citizens as to make us desire an audience even wider than at present.

In this belief we recently resolved to extend our circulation a bit, placing the mark at 50,000 new subscribers, making us a round half-million in all; and this brings us to the

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The edition (for 1907) of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia and Atlas, manufactured and published by us for distribution by Cosmopolitan Magazine, is unabridged, contains all the revisions and additions to date, is complete in every way, and is the latest and only edition published.

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Then sign and mail promptly. [COLLIER'S]



DOWNING THE NIGH LEADER

PAINTED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NAPOLEON SAID that a man conspicuous in power and place was to the public always either God or Devil. One who has been cast for the villain's rôle finds difficulty combating with the hero. Whereas one Mrs.

GOULD, by merely observing that a certain individual was "a damned architect" (as no doubt he wasn't), is mulcted for some \$30,000, it is possible for a popular man in high office to drop a profusion of epithets on the heads of private citizens,

without having such indelicacy cause any penalties to himself. In a free country, however, those of conservative preference should be at liberty to oppose a candidate without having their arrangements viewed as cabals, plots, conspiracies, or other crime. Freedom should exist. Opposition to FAIRBANKS, CANNON, or other favorite of the moneyed class is no felony or misdemeanor, and neither, it may be urged, is opposition to TAFT, the President, LA FOLLETTE, BRYAN, BEVERIDGE, or whatsoever knight in armor equipped for hunting of the octopi. Let us have our fights according to the rules, all contestants remembering the location of the belt.

DEMOCRATS AND MILLIONAIRES often run almost even in ability to err. Their futility in analysis of the popular mood leaves little to desire. If the Democrats expect to gain much from the Harriman-Roosevelt revelations, they will awake with as sharp a thud as met the financier. It cheers them to recall Mr. PARKER's charge and Mr. ROOSEVELT's denial, and to overlook the falsity of the one and the studied fogginess of the other, but

if they later attempt to force the campaign-fund issue they will have cause to recall not only the President's security with the public and his astuteness as a politician, but also the record of Judge PARKER when campaign manager in New York, and the burning words in which President McCALL explained how weary his life was made by Democratic importunity. Nor will the "conservative" Republicans gain anything from any use they can make of the explosion with which the present month was ushered in. The cards are stacked against them. The President will dominate the convention and beat them to a pulp.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN we are not rash enough casually to determine. Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER has explained, however, that his School of Journalism is to teach journalists "to do nothing unworthy of a gentleman." Also, "there will naturally be a course in ethics, but training in ethics must pervade all courses—ideals, character, professional standards not to be infringed without shame." In this

DEAR, DEAR pleasant higher atmosphere of ethics and ideals we lazily ponder over the fact that it was Mr. PULITZER's paper which purchased from Mr. HARRIMAN's discharged stenographer the letter which caused all the aforesaid gaiety and trouble. "When to be an accomplice in a crime" may possibly be set as a topic for examination when the Pulitzer school is working well. It is a hard world we live in; misty and full of doubt.

ACTUAL CONGRATULATIONS to the jury that acquitted the STROTHERS brothers were not given by Judge HARRISON of Virginia. The press reports were in some degree erroneous, and we have Judge HARRISON's statement of what he literally did say. We therefore regret some part of the sharpness of our protest. The Judge's language was: "Your verdict, too, gentlemen, has followed the precedent of American juries generally, so far as they have come under my observation. Law-books may lay down

correct doctrines, but American juries will not punish a man who kills another, if that other, by aggravating and damnable treachery, invades the sanctity of his home circle and destroys its peace. . . . The verdict is in accordance with the dictates of your conscience. This is all the Court can ask, and with it the Court is satisfied." These remarks seem to us

most unbecoming in a judge, and a proof that he is no honor to the bench, but since they fall short of congratulation, we print them, as a slight but sufficient offset to the indignation with which we received the original report. The Judge is defending his conduct by a multiplicity of arguments, all of which seem to us entirely and rather pathetically insufficient to constitute an excuse or an understanding of what are the duties of his post.

WHAT THE JUDGE SAID

MR. LAWSON OFFERS \$5,000 for the "best" review of "Friday, the Thirteenth." We need that money. Mr. LAWSON's novel marks the first time in history that literature has ever focused into something perfect and complete. To the chaste selection of the Greeks this work unites the profusion and vitality of the great Elizabethans. To the delicacy of DANTE it adds the humor of MOLIÈRE. In touches of external nature it surpasses WORDSWORTH. In culture and wisdom one is reminded irresistibly of GOETHE. The style sings like a verse of SCHILLER, and for the characters they have the minute verisimilitude of BALZAC combined with the generalizing touch and sweeping truth of the artist who created Fal-

WON?

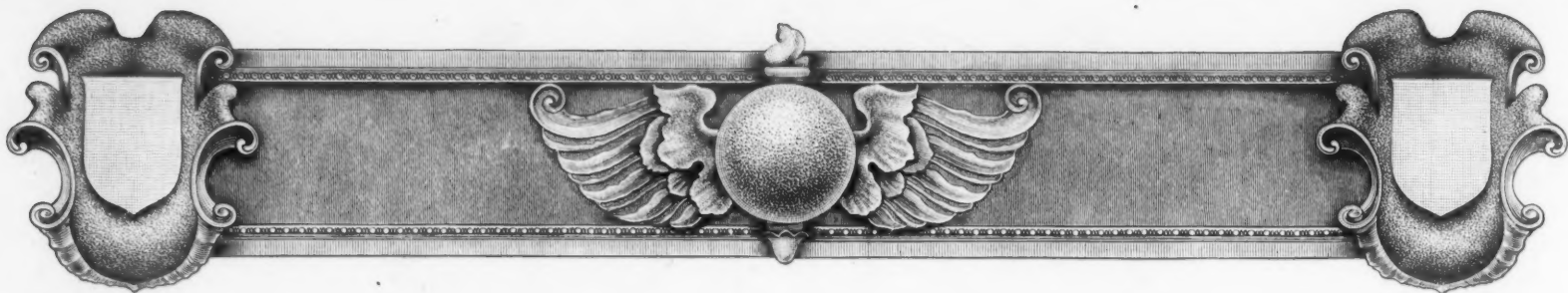
staff. With any mere novel it could never be compared. Roll "Don Quixote," "Wilhelm Meister," "Anna Karenina," "The Scarlet Letter," "Tom Jones," and "Vanity Fair" together into one, and you would but faintly suggest the merit of the immortal "Friday." It will be read when "Hamlet" is forgotten. In this flash the human soul is supernal, grand, and free. The struggling biped reaches higher than the angels. The Titanic and the Olympian unite and fuse, and Genius becomes a final fact. Check should be made payable to the literary editor and addressed simply COLLIERS, New York.

"A COMPANY THAT INSURES BABIES," says the "Appeal to Reason," "should be named 'A Company for the Promotion of Murdering Babies.' Thousands of children have been killed to get the insurance on them." This is an old charge against the small-payment insurance companies, and it is false. Formal investigation in America, and investigation by a Parliamentary committee in England, has failed to find five such cases among the millions of children insured. Those who wish to provide a substitute for companies like the Prudential and the Metropolitan have plenty of legitimate arguments without using the "baby murder." Fortunately there is promise of an institution for wage-earners' insurance which will supplant Mr. DRYDEN's company and others of its kind. Mr. BRANDEIS's plan for savings-banks insurance has had three hearings before the Insurance Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the chance of its becoming law seems good.

INSURANCE PROGRESS

WHEN SENATOR FORAKER, at least ostensibly, favors designation of Senators by the people, the movement can not be attributed to radicals alone. State after State falls in line, or indicates its drift toward favoring the idea, and before long the Constitution will nearly everywhere be thus formally amended. Legislatures then will have more time for legislation. They will be unable to spend months fighting about an office. Gentlemen as rich as CLARK,

CHANGE IN SENATORS



as useful to certain business interests as DEPEW, or strong in boss-ship after the manner of PLATT, will be eradicated from among the mighty at the Capitol. More demagogues may possibly appear, and fewer men of learning, independence, and ability, but we are cheerful enough to think that the probabilities are in the opposite direction.

THE SAME SPRING which livens the iris deepens the mud. Good roads become again one of the most important things in the world to those who have to wade through bad ones. Farmers used to be the only class which suffered from our barbarous country roads. In these days of motoring and country houses they are alive and inhuman to all sorts of people. In March, in many polite neighborhoods, downtown laborers, whose country houses are six or seven miles from a station, have to get up at half-past five in order to be in their offices by nine-thirty or ten o'clock. Cutting an hour off one's sleep and literally doubling the ride to a station are tangible things. No city man who has waded hub deep at a walk for an hour, and then rolled out upon the hard "State road," as upon a bridge

A HAPPY THOUGHT

across a swamp, would ever underestimate the importance of good roads. Here, then, is a suggestion for our troubled millionaires. Why, instead of giving libraries and lakes, do they not build highways? They could spend quite as much money, do more practical good, and have at the same time a dignified and healthful avocation. For they should be road-builders, not road-endowers. What more pleasing? Here is your army of laborers getting back the wealth which the great man has wrung from the public through the years. Here is the road-builder on his horse, ruddy, beaming, riding up and down the line of work, like some good old English squire—as the Father of his Country himself rode often through his Virginia estates. Health, happiness, friendly greetings from every house along the way, practical glory and personal gratitude, instead of the half-hearted abstract appreciation of a city, which isn't altogether sure it longs for a library after all. Gentlemen, build roads!

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE seems to require that WEAVER have an epitaph. He once promised to figure in the magazine class, with LA FOLLETTE, FOLK, and JOHNSON. Just for the sake of intellectual accuracy, the news of his passing should be made formal and definite. He was an accident. What reform he figured in was the frothing of vanity; it was not founded on conviction or character. His features had the shell of sturdiness, which enabled impressionist reporters to say "his English jaw set firm, his English face flushed red." There was nothing of reality behind these signs, but there were other qualities which made him useful to the Philadelphia politicians who dominated him. He taught in the Sunday-school; reporters who sought to interview him on Sunday failed, and were rebuked for desecration of the Sabbath; when his procrastinations and incompetencies were overtaking and perplexing him, he knelt with a political friend in his Mayor's office and prayed. But the clergymen of Philadelphia, who at first attributed his seeming courage and independence to sources beyond the understanding of political bosses, soon passed to offering collective prayers at special services, that "the Mayor of this great city may see the error of his iniquitous ways." For a brief time a shrewd and strong reformer, who had the practical quality which could feed a vainglorious mayor with flattery and hired ovations, dominated him, supplied him with initiative, ability, diction, and even the semblance of political virtues. WEAVER will be more in place in his old surroundings, trying petty lawsuits in the little courts among the two-story houses in northern Philadelphia.

REQUIESCAT

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SOME CONTINENTAL JOURNALS have been suggesting that before the United States delegates appear at the Hague Conference we should better put an end to certain professional differences that are disturbing business interests in Central America. In other words, we should make war to preserve the peace, which from time immemorial has been the argument of strong Powers in interfering with the affairs of the weak. It probably requires more even than the insight of a ROOT to get at the rights of the

dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras and Salvador, which is local and peculiar. The Nicaraguans have been victorious without much loss of life to either army and with the usual hardships to the unhappy populations, whose ignorance and prejudice are the food on which the politicians and the veteran revolutionists feed. We have exerted our authority no further than the warrantable act of protecting foreign property. Our diplomatic and consular representatives have been discreet. Our good offices have been waiting for an invitation. Until both sides should wish them we could not act further without contradicting our proper principles. It would be cheap procedure on our part to pass beyond the bounds of adviser, and perhaps tutor, to our sister republics into that of unwelcome and troublesome dictator.

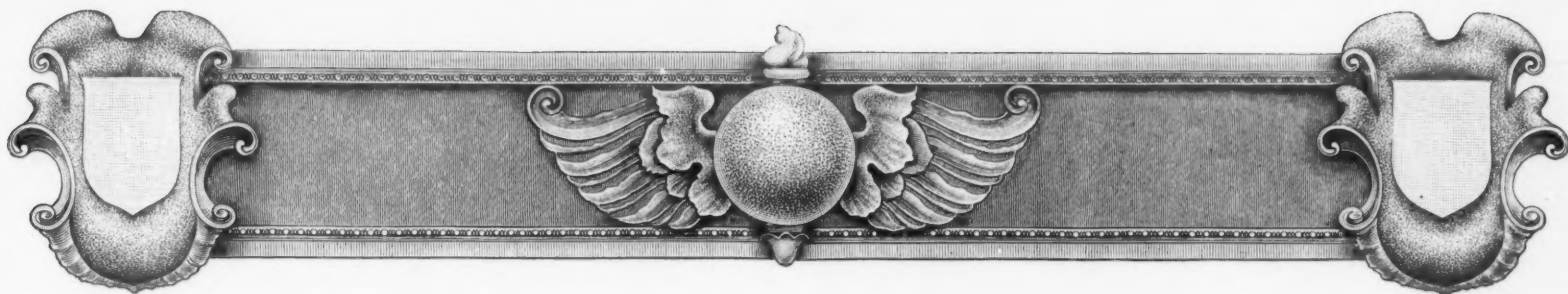
KEEPING THE SHIRT ON

IN PITTSBURG, within a month, a councilman has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for soliciting a bribe of \$70,000 from a railroad seeking a city franchise. Within the same period, another corporation seeking a franchise—the Pittsburgh Subway Company—has adopted a policy, novel, not only in Pittsburgh, but in every city where corporations desire privileges. The first element of the Pittsburgh Subway Company's course is the refusal to engage in any back-stairs, rear-alley relations with thrifty councilmen, hard-working politicians, or go-betweens of any sort. The money which would have gone to these has been invested in large blocks of advertising space in all the Pittsburgh papers. Therein, from day to day, the corporation has made its plain appeal, telling the terms it asks and the terms it offers. It explains, for instance, that the life of the franchise is limited to 50 years as against 999 years for the charters of the present Pittsburgh street-car companies. For the straightforwardness of its methods the Subway Company deserves well of the Pittsburgh public, which will doubtless encourage honesty by seeing that any councilman who opposes the company does so on grounds of public conviction and not of personal thrift. To this experiment we commend the attention of every life insurance company, public-service corporation, or other company doing business with a State Legislature or a city council. For any corporation willing to tell the public what it desires, this is the honest way, and is destined to become the most effective way. Corporations seeking illicit privileges will continue to deal with Loneragans in dark corners of back stairs.

WELCOME DRIFT

THE DICKINSON, NORTH DAKOTA, "POST" calls our style of humor "punk"—a word not found in the latest etymologies available in this shop—but, we understand, a piece of imported British slang unfavorable in significance. Divers letters are the same in spirit, but clearer and even more pointed in expression. The North Dakota Legislature has paid formal attention to us, which is very flattering; the North Dakota Department of Agriculture has written to say that the total snowfall of the State last winter was only 14.5, while New York's was 44. The railroads in or near North Dakota meekly protest that we ought to be above all this meaningless hue and cry against the great transportation interests of the country. Even South Dakota claims to have been injured because we ought to have pointed out that, no matter how howls the blizzard in Fargo, in Sioux Falls the magnolias bloom in January; and on sultry February evenings the divorcées swing languorously in the hammocks on the hotel lawns, and sip green mint frappée. One citizen writes to ask how much we will charge for an advertising page in which he can call us as many kinds of liars as he can get in, using type of reasonable display. (The price is \$1,600.) Scores of other letters—mostly written on real-estate business stationery—observe that COLLIER'S is bribed by Texas land boomers who are "trying to divert immigration from the great and growing Northwest to the shriveled and drought-cursed Southwest." Everybody agrees that there were strenuous times in North Dakota last winter; the real-estate men with farms to sell to settlers prefer to call it criminal neglect of the railroads to bring in fuel; the railroads take the view that it was twelve-foot snowdrifts. Between the two, nobody loves this weekly, with all its industry and high ideals.

SCOLDINGS FOR US



MANY LADIES have jumped into the fray which we somewhat rashly brought upon ourselves. Those who understand least speak in tones the most decided. One offers to write on all known topics, provided we will print her contributions, and when we answer timidly that we can scarcely decide in the absence of the slightest shred of knowledge of her work, she replies tartly that our proposition was a bluff. There is a brighter side, however, for we expect to obtain at least a few things which we desired. For instance, although it is in verse, here is a feminine impression of the universe which we are glad to use:

INTRODUCING
A POEM

IN RESPONSE

"Why do not the intelligent women of the land give as much labor to putting their wishes or observations into form as they do to constructing imaginary tales?"—The Editor of COLLIER'S "To the Ladies."

EDITOR OF COLLIER'S,

Dear Sir:

To yours (*ut supra*) I respond with haste—
'Twere shame such opportunity to waste!

I HAVE OBSERVED, these budding April days,
That daffodils do peer midst Gotham's maze—
The Easter Hat puts forth, and hath no fear—
The shops are full of things both "sweet" and dear!

I HAVE OBSERVED, that on the Subway trains
The lights do oft go out—have taken pains
To speak my mind to guards, and starters, too,
Who answer: "We don't worry, m'am—don't you!"

I HAVE OBSERVED the black, black face of Care
Look over shoulders *passim*—everywhere—
Since all the-powers-that-be, at Washington,
Amuck at Wall Street and the Railroads run!

I HAVE OBSERVED, as I the time beguile
With little jaunts from one to t'other Isle,
Foul fumes from Jersey's unctuous, smudgy shore—
From Standard Schemes Anointed—still do pour!

I WISH (at least, my sisters WISH, I'm sure!)
That you would tell the men how GOOD and PURE
We are!—we women, saintly, sorely tried—
Who never, never, from our fathers' side,
But from our mothers' only, did inherit!
And thus it is we claim exalted merit.
I WISH—WE WISH—so many thousands things—
If all the vernal wild-geese furnished wings,
That honk from sky to sky, and onward press,
It would not serve, our WISHES to express!

I WISH, that you would let me speak my mind—
Not "tales imaginary," of my kind—
But as my heart and soul do bid me speak,
On this and that abuse not far to seek!
Therefore, at your tribunal I appear.
"WHY DON'T YOU?"

and WHY WON'T YOU?

Ay, more, give imprimatur, to my verse,
That strives, however lamely, to rehearse
Some current grievances? (You might do worse!)

Meanwhile—to be more "masculine" and terse,
I sign myself,

A HALF-A-CENT-A-LINER—

And am,

Sincerely Yours, SIBYLLA MINOR.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE to gather reliable statistics on the prevalence of matrimony at Fort Dodge, Iowa, but we draw some inferences from the recent action of the Board of

Aldermen, who have seen fit recently to pass an ordinance making it obligatory for all sane, normal, unmarried citizens to be wed within sixty days. Fort Dodge has evidently wearied of the long-standing-engagement habit. Mr. PENNYPACKER'S maxim, "Celerity should be contempered by cunctation," doesn't go in Fort Dodge. Matrimonially they require more celerity and less cunctation. The "young folks," ranging in ages between eighteen and eighty, must begin buying household furniture at once or demonstrate their reasons before an Insanity Commission. How will the shy or indifferent youth of the town ever come together on such short notice? Will Fort Dodge give a public dance at which each gallant will swing his partner before a justice of the peace? What if there are a surplus of girls or men in the town? Will the residue of left-over celibates be shipped in a box-car to the adjoining city and marked "mismatched samples"? Will they be sentenced to life imprisonment? The Fort Dodge Idea, if successful, may spread to the larger cities of the United States. Mayors of large cities may inaugurate the custom in their populous districts. Mr. ROOSEVELT may endorse it as an Anti-Suicide Annex for the entire nation.

THE FORT
DODGE IDEA

We're tired o' this here courtin', says the Mayor,
And the young folks always settin' up o' nights
Keeps us married people nettled with conditions so onsettled,
So we'll have to put them youngsters all to rights.
Yes, we'll drag 'em to the altar by a halter,
And we'll fine 'em fifty dollars if they fail—
It's a crime that's worse than arson for Fort Dodge to dodge
the parson,
And the place for single cussedness is jail.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS are being weighed in this generation by the current standard of weights. The harshness of our method has made many Geniuses shy to show their heads before the age. In a Byronic age Genius was supposed to dress like BYRON. Contemporary Genius, in Anglo-Saxon countries, wears a top hat to church and plays golf on Thursdays—with the exception of G. BERNARD SHAW, who, being a humorist, still persists in acting like a Genius. The creative Gallic temperament, however, is archaic, and a Frenchman who strides the divine steed is supposed to come by some of the animal's skittish traits. EDMOND ROSTAND, according to general report, is a Genius of the old-fashioned or Byronic school. He is a prey to moods and obsessions. He keeps poor COQUELIN guessing about a comedy which he has promised to finish "next week" for the past four years. He invites publishers to visit him at his country house, and when they arrive he refuses to see them. He hides under the table to avoid people whom he dislikes. He arrays himself in the uniform of the Legion of Honor and, alone in his chapel, spends hours listening to his own voice and his own verse. ROSTAND is one of the great men of his generation, whom Fame inflated and whom Fate made mad. "Granted, the ship comes into harbor with shrouds and tackle damaged," said CARLYLE of ROBERT BURNS, "the pilot is blameworthy . . . but to know *how* blameworthy tell us first whether his voyage has been round the Globe or only to Ramsgate and the Isle of Dogs."

GENIUS
AND FOLLY

WILL HARVARD UNIVERSITY become our official institution for the education of royal families? The First THEODORE'S partiality to the college at Cambridge is already known to his subjects, since he has sent one of his sons, and is about to send another, to get his law and Latin by the majestic Charles. If the Kaiser actually shall bid the youthful Prince go to Harvard the war-eagle will scream over the Germanic Museum. The cut of college clothes should, at least, be modified somewhat as a concession to the royal freshman. Little pill-box fatigue-caps would look chic on sophomores. Dueling corps might be established to take the place of the football team. Or will Harvard democratize the lad? His name may degenerate into "Pretzel," after he has been there six months. Perhaps he will be arrested for tripping a policeman on Boston Common. Possibly he may not go at all. Among various obstacles are the entrance examinations, but the little HOHENZOLLERN will hardly dare to fail in these while Father WILLIAM is looking on.

A ROYAL
FRESHMAN



THE CONSPIRATORS

"It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionist, and the demagogue who excites, in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class, and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the Republic."

—From the President's letter to Representative Sherman, October 8, 1906

A NATIONAL ISSUE AT ALBANY

Governor Hughes's Public Utilities Bill, the most complete and systematic measure for the control of corporate abuses, may prove a model for other States and the nation—Fighting the Old Guard and their amendments

By FREDERICK PALMER

THE Public Utilities bill now under discussion at Albany is more vitally national than any before the last session of Congress. There is no pausing over the basic principle that the State may control the corporations. The question of How has been answered. Other Legislatures have passed two-cent fares, demurrage, no-pass bills, and the like, remedying by some rigid rule one particular abuse. Governor Hughes's measure would cover all points. It offers a broad, inclusive, if daring, solution of the problem most in men's minds.

It brings an issue to the test in no hysterical, spasmodic way, but thoroughly. If passed,

New York State will have an end of all watered stock, high-finance mergers, rebates, overcharging for gas, electricity, and transportation, needless overcrowding on street-cars, all railroad accidents due to lack of safety devices, all partiality to favored shippers, all illegitimate passes, all sporadic attacks on legitimate corporate activities which are disturbing to business.

Or else

New York's citizens will know that they can not find ten honest and capable public servants for \$10,000 a year each, and that the state of our political morals is such that reform is impossible.

The execution of the law is in the hands of two commissions of five members each, one for the New York City district and one for the up-State counties. They are appointed by the Governor and removable by him. No indirection of authority, no legislative pettifoggery may excuse laxity or favoritism. The provisions published elsewhere are so clear in every particular that none can be misunderstood. Every one concerns some universal object of complaint over which countless gallons of ink have been spilled and countless stump speeches have been made. If we were as interested as a people in a solution as in a cause, the eyes of the whole country would be on Albany.

Hughes an Outsider

KNOWN as the Page-Merritt bill, the measure was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Page, and into the Assembly by Mr. Merritt. Mr. Page is serving his second term at Albany. Mr. Merritt belonged nominally, if not altogether in spirit, to the "Old Guard," of which more later. It is said that Mr. Page in his first year was led to introduce a strike bill without knowing its object. When he became "wise" he rose in caucus and said quietly:

"I notice that somebody has been trying to make a bird dog of me. It is a good bill. I'll see that it passes."

Mr. Page is a big, slow-moving, persistent man. Mr. Merritt is a candid man, who never travels in gum-shoes or dodges direct issues. Intellectually, as well as physically, he is the biggest man in the Assembly. Last year, when the Niagara Power bill was attracting the attention of the whole country, he said that he believed in letting the Falls run dry if that meant more spindles turning. He is back of the amendment to the State Constitution which would dam the lakes and rivers of the Adirondacks in order to create power. He is interested in electric power, but openly in his own name, not secretly in a friend's.

These men are Mr. Hughes's spokesmen on the floor of either House. They are not the regular machine leaders. The Public Utilities bill is largely of the Governor's authorship, and it is only a part of the program of this stranger in a strange land—a stranger to the game in that Capitol of three layers of differing styles of architecture which is not stable enough to carry the dome originally planned; that Capitol costing \$26,000,000, about one-fifth of the value being received by the State; that Capitol where the Assembly sits under a "quartered-oak" ceiling made of papier-mâché; where each succeeding administration showed up the rottenness of its predecessor, changed plans, made more work and opportunities for its own ends.

To the old-timers Hughes is an outsider, an accident, a soldier of fortune, who has never served apprenticeship. Their feeling is that of the regular toward the royal favorite. When there is a tidal wave of reform or "hysteria" all they ask is a dry spot. They know that it will recede. Between Cleveland and Roosevelt were Hill, Flower, Morton, and Black, and between Roosevelt and Hughes were Odell and Higgins. Cleveland had been Sheriff and Mayor; Roosevelt had served

in the Legislature as a youth and had been in politics all his life.

Hughes's title to a political career arose in his success as a cross-questioner in the gas and insurance investigations. He had never even dabbled in politics; never attended primaries; never taken part in any political movement. Administrative public service was as much out of his line as commanding an army. He had all to learn. Twenty-four hours before his nomination not one-tenth of the delegates of the convention were for him. He is a mental machine whose process is that of cold analysis. The inside room where Odell was at home to his favorites and friends, from which he issued his orders to the organization, became to Hughes a private office for reading bills and writing letters.

Works Honestly in the Open

HE placed three desks in the big reception room. At certain hours of the day his military secretary opens the door of the big room and the Governor comes in. He goes to the large desk in the centre; his private secretary goes to a smaller desk on one side, and his military secretary to the other. The movement is

What the Public Utilities Bill Means

☐ New York State is divided into two districts with a Commission in each which has unprecedented power.

☐ Either can order devices, changes in equipment or in regulations of employees considered necessary for the passengers' safety, examine all papers, records, and books of any person or company engaged in public service.

☐ Its consent is necessary to all franchises, capitalizations, issues of stocks and bonds, leases or transfers, and mergers.

☐ It controls train schedules, fixes new rates for transportation of freight or passengers or for gas or electric light when the old are found unjust; sets the standard of electric voltage and gas purity.

☐ Its offices are open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. for the hearing and investigation of public complaints. When number of cars and the amount of motive power are inadequate it can order an adequate increase as well as repairs and improvements and extra sidings where the demand warrants them.

☐ Impartiality to shippers is assured. Freight bulks shall not be broken en route. No matter how many roads it passes over, a consignment must go continuously to its destination. No road shall have an advantage over another on any road in the transfer of through freight.

☐ Any action brought in the courts by the Commission against a corporation must have precedence over all civil cases except those concerning elections. This puts an end to legal delay.

☐ For every failure to comply with the law or the rulings of the Commission the limit of fine for railroads and street-car lines is \$5,000, for gas and electric companies \$1,000. Each succeeding day of non-compliance shall count as a separate offense. Thus disobedience would not pay. It might cost \$150,000 a month.

military, precise, and it would make an excellent stage setting. There are no whisperings on the part of the visitors, no confidential *tête-à-têtes*. He receives one after another in the open and then marches back to his paper work.

One morning the newspaper men received an intimation that they would better come over, as something would be doing in the Governor's office. Mr. Otto Kelsey had also received an invitation, without any hint that there would be something doing. Kelsey has long been in State politics; his pride is his honesty, which no one questions. But he was not competent to carry out the reforms of last winter's legislation. His department was one in which Hughes, insurance investigator, was an expert; the one which, regulating the great companies, was national in its influence.

Kelsey Under Hughes's Knife

HUGHES had asked Kelsey to resign, and he had refused, considering that resignation under the circumstances would impugn his honor. On his arrival a seat opposite the Governor in the centre of the stage was awaiting him. When the Governor entered he brought with him not a file of soldiers, but the report of the insurance investigation under his arm.

"I was not in time to see the drop, but I saw the body," said an Assemblyman who came in in the course of an inquisition that was as dispassionate as it was merciless.

Kelsey, who can not understand how an honest man can be incompetent, thought he had done very well until he read his testimony in cold print. It is in cold print that the even-tempered, insistent questions of Charles E. Hughes get their cutting edge. This surgical process of the Governor demonstrating Kelsey's inefficiency made copy and headlines; it put the whole case before the public dramatically. As for Kelsey, he summoned his friends to battle. Without the Senate's consent he could not be discharged, and with the Senate's consent he was at least to be vindicated.

The Old Guard of the Upper House asserted its unassailable privileges. In good times the two legislative machines may fight each other. In ill times of popular uprising they stand together against a common enemy. Mr. Page, in keeping with Mr. Hughes's representations, had introduced a bill for the Massachusetts ballot system. At present, on the New York ballot we vote under party emblems. Thus, a candidate's name may appear half a dozen times. It may stand under the eagle, the cock, the scales, the cow, or any other device.

At least twenty-five per cent of the vote of New York State is purchasable, in the sense that money is necessary for paying the voter for time lost or for a carriage to bring him to the polls. A large part of this class is stupid and illiterate. Under the present system a trained fox-terrier would be equal to the mental strain. A cross under the emblem is all that is necessary. Deals are easy. The dishonest are mixed with the honest on the ticket.

It is thanks to this system that the worst members of the Senate and the Assembly are retained. The members of the Old Guard have a controllable vote in their districts of which they are certain. Their position is in a way as unassailable as that of a member of the House of Peers. Tammany Hall sends its disreputable Grady, Brooklyn its McCarren, Ontario its Raines. Grady has been a member of the Senate for fourteen years, Raines sixteen years, McCarren fourteen years.

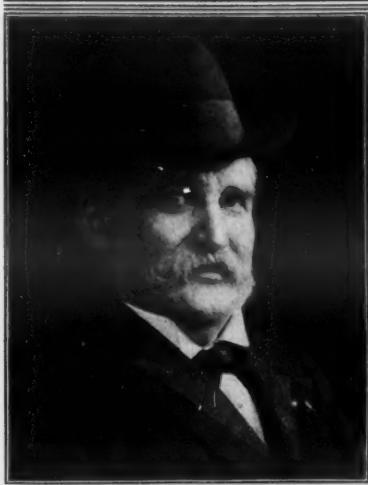
Blocking Reform

THESE men know the game. They have no higher ambition than their present positions; and, provided they can keep themselves solid in their districts, they can laugh at the opinion of the State, as a whole. The answer of them and their kind to Mr. Page's bill was one in which it was true that the name of a candidate could appear only once. This was in keeping with the Governor's idea, said the machine men solemnly. But their bill, introduced by one Phillips, also provided that the name of a candidate should appear under a party emblem, which meant the end of all split and independent voting.

While the Old Guard in the Senate holds its own, the Old Guard of the Assembly was shattered by the death of Speaker Nixon, who bellowed out his machine orders from the chair itself. In his place was elected, in his second term, "Jimmy" Wadsworth, only twenty-nine years old, through the influence of Governor Higgins and certainly to the satisfaction of the White House. Later, Wadsworth's father was defeated for Congress by his attitude on the beef bill. Young Wadsworth has made good. He is impartial, amiable, and even the Old Guard has to like him. His is the type which works within the party, and the Assembly is much better for his influence.

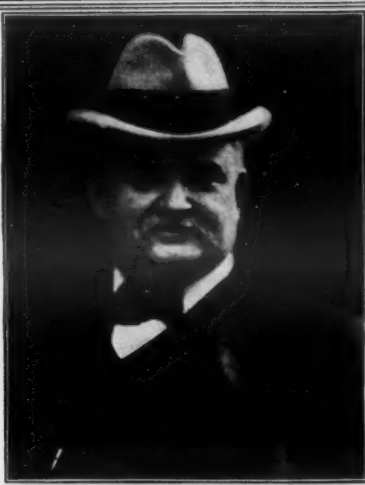
"But the Governor has certainly handed the Wadsworths a few," as one of the Assemblymen said. Kelsey was a Wadsworth man. Senator Stevens, the family's inveterate enemy in Livingston County, is Hughes's political godfather and counselor. It was he who made the little-known lawyer attorney for the Gas Commission, which first brought the Governor into public notice. Stevens was put at the head of Public Works, which was the most important position at the disposal of the new administration. No sooner was he appointed to the charge of the construction of New York's great barge canal than he connected himself with Oliver in his proposed contract for the construction of the Panama Canal. Mr. Stevens saw nothing wrong with this; but others, who think one big task at a time is enough, may.

If the Presidential bee ever buzzes in the Governor's ears it probably comes from the Stevens apiary. He consults with Timothy Woodruff, State Chairman, and



JOHN RAINES

Boss of the Old Guard of the Senate and the Republican machine leader on the floor, who joins with Hearst and the Democrats in making war on the vital reforms called for by his own party



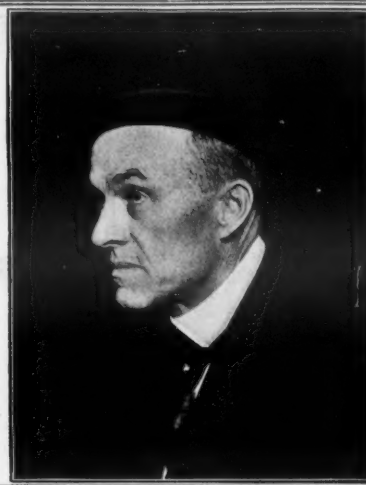
THOMAS F. GRADY

Spoils-partner of Raines, and high in the councils of Tammany, the oratorical Grady is used as the advocate of the Old Guard's pet measures on the floor of the Senate and their defender in public



WILLIAM R. HEARST

When he sees the reforms of corporate abuses which he has made his battle-cry actually incorporated in a constructive measure his newspapers are silent and his political influence is used against its passage



PATRICK H. MCCARREN

Boss of Brooklyn and political enemy of Hearst, who with Raines, Grady, and Allds forms the Old Guard of the Senate which, working through the Committee on Rules, stifles anti-corporation legislation

MEN WHO ARE WORKING AGAINST HUGHES AND HIS REFORMS

he has appointed only Republicans, but they were his kind of Republicans. Before him is the example of Roosevelt, who never broke with his party but made himself leader by winning voters outside of its ranks.

As the only Republican elected in a campaign that rebuked the Republican Party, Mr. Hughes represents an element not registered at primaries—an element that can be reached only in one way, and that is through the Third House. He has reestablished the "sewing circle" which originated with Roosevelt and dropped into innocuous desuetude on the day that Odell took the oath.

"You may say so and so," he observes to the newspaper men, "and in addition I will tell you for your own information, but not for publication," and what follows is always precise and clear in that voice which, in his amiable moods, is like frost under a calm winter's sun. The Third House believes that he is "on the level." It sees in him a logic machine that works honestly in the open. As for his politics, if the Republican Convention met to-morrow to nominate a Governor it would have to nominate Charles E. Hughes. To this extent he is leader of his party.

If the legislators do not like him they admit that he is a hard man to meet in argument. His lawyerly mind has a Root-like quickness of seizing every point on his own side. The program of legislation which he has recommended meets the ante-election promises of the campaign. It includes all of Mr. Hearst's thunder. Our knight errant of the headlines cried for a recount. Thanks to his opponent's initiative, he is to have the thing which may not make him as happy in realization as in anticipation. Personally he has thanked the Governor. But his action in blocking the Governor's re-

publican member from up-country and the venal Tammany man is that the Republican never sells out his own district. New York is fair game for both. And by that don't think that a large proportion of members are venal, for they are not. The venal ones, through the power of filibustering and being long in the game, sometimes have an undue amount of power for their numbers.

The Republicans are cohesive. The old Odell training is strong with them. They all say that they are for the Public Utilities bill. They are not going back on the Governor's program, not they; not even Timothy Woodruff, State Chairman, nor the venerable John Raines. Only they do not forget that the Legislature is a coordinate branch of the Government. When a vital, revolutionary measure is proposed, it is the duty of the Legislature to hear and consider. This is only reasonable, as Governor Hughes, who has read and reread the Constitution, a man of the law, recognizes.

Honest and Venal Opposition

BUT the argument means different things to different men. To your honest, straightforward member, fresh to the game—a Hinman from Broome, successor to Greene of the Post-Office scandals—who reveres Marshall and Taney, it is a thing basic. To others—to the old-timers who know the logic which will reach the honest and the material which will reach the dishonest—it is a strategic excuse. There are men, however, who would not save a drowning woman if it were unconstitutional; and there are men who would take her rings and push her head under. The result for the woman is the same in either case.

There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the Old Guard is sad over the introduction of the Public Utilities bill. For those who do "piece work" it is a boon; for those who receive retainers it is a justification of their regular stipend. What would the pirate do if no merchant ship ever put to sea? And this is the fairest argosy of gold that ever sailed from the port of public opinion to the Spanish Main of the lobby. The Old Guard does not use the big stick or the knife, but the subtle poison of amendment. And what some men mean when they say that it is a good bill is susceptible of a double construction.

"With the machine at work and Hearst countering Hughes," said one of the corporation attorneys, "and with all of the money that the public-service corporations can command, it does not seem possible that this bill can become a law except with its pernicious and destructive features eliminated."

"It does not seem." Four or five years ago the attorneys would have said, "preposterous, unconstitutional, shameful," and have been sure of success. They who used to command and find themselves a rear-guard covering a retreat. Well they know that trail between New York and Albany. As they appeared, one after another, including Mr. Joseph Choate, before the hearing of the joint committee, each said—for a rear-guard prefers to escape all possible fire—that they agreed with the bill in principle, but—but—and each asked an amendment of the section which affected the business of the corporation he represented. Put all the amendments together and every tooth was drawn.

Corporation attorneys are educated, able men; a kind of lawyerly aristocracy. Many a young legislator has looked up to them with the hope that in time he, too, might reach the eminence of their big incomes. They, in turn, have a kind of contempt for legislators. And why not? It is their business to stop petty strike bills and bribe policemen on behalf of the operating departments; of the great, earnest men who organize the businesses which they represent. A corporation attorney's telling word lies in the lobbies of the Senate and House and in the Ten Eyck. If you know the New Willard in Washington you know this hotel, too. New York is a rich State and the home of corporations, and the Ten Eyck is almost as luxurious as the New Willard.

Watching the game every minute is the Third House, whose chamber lies in the corridor between the Senate and Assembly, where the telegraph keys click all day

long and far into the night. Like the corporations, the newspaper men are living in a new era. There was a time when the members of the other two Houses used to make the members of the Third House feel grateful by feeding them news out of hand and patting them on the back. But the great papers and press associations are represented by a strong, clear-headed, and informed type in these days. They are the greatest power for good at Albany, sometimes incoherent, making false values in the haste for news, servants of the headlines, but discovering the hidden poison of amendments, and having a true spirit of public service. Senators Grady and Raines proposed this year to keep the unbelled ones off the Senate floor. On second thought this noble pair changed their minds, because they realized that the newspaper men had told only a part of what they knew about these two men.

Amended the Public Utilities bill will be; amended it ought to be if it is really perfected. But by its friends or its enemies? In due course this will become evident. The importance of the measure can not be overestimated. Few of the people of New York State understand its provisions. Therefore it is easy to play the old game at Albany. All the measures go into the pot with a rush at the last moment; the conservative legislators who so fear the hysteria of the public become hysterical, and amendments are adopted right and left.

After the provisions there are two vital questions of principle. One is that of court review; at present it is limited. The other is placing such enormous power in the hands of the Governor, with no check from the Legislature; such enormous power in the hands of the Commission. The Commissioners will stand between

MR. CHOATE'S OPINION

As expressed in a speech before the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the New York State Legislature at the hearing on the Public Utilities Bill at Albany, April 3.

"And now they talk in this, the most conservative State, sanest, safest State in the Union, with its eight million population, of passing a bill that in the judgment of men of experience will do more serious damage, is more drastic—almost revolutionary—than any ever passed."



Joseph H. Choate

forms, every one of which received his adherence last autumn, pillars his sincerity in the final analysis of personal ambition as against principle.

"You can't get these Republicans out," say the Hearst men and the Democrats. "Just when we have them going they put a popular man at the head of the ticket and get another lease of life. Roosevelt stole our national issues and Hughes now steals our State issues."

For years Hearst has been crying for more public control of the New York street car lines. The measure, comprehensively incorporating relief from the abuses which he was raging over in his columns a few months ago, interests him not at all at this time. He is still a power. Tens of thousands of people read only his papers. He can tell them in his editorials that Ryan is behind Hughes, and at the same time join his influence to the Ryan forces to beat the Public Utilities bill. He can say what he pleases, and a large portion of his following will believe him. The Brooklynites, who are pummeled and packed in crossing the bridge, go home to vote for Pat McCarren, who is the servant of the corporations which do the packing and pummeling. Last autumn McCarren bolted Hearst and set his forces against Tammany, which he now joins in shouting "home rule" against the bill for political effect and bartering the interests of New York City at Albany. The difference between the venal Repub-

THE GOVERNOR'S SPOKESMAN

State Senator Alfred Page, introduced the Public Utilities Bill into the Senate. He is only in his second term, but has made himself a power by his thoroughness and persistence. In his first term he was used as an instrument to introduce a reform bill which was meant as a "strike." He saw through the trick. Convinced that the bill was a good one, he fought for its passage in a way that made him respected on all sides.



Senator Page

the public demanding every privilege without thought of ways and means, and the corporation saying "impossible" to changes. If they wish to be corrupt, there will be no limit to their profits. If they are worthy of their place there will be no limit to their usefulness.

"If Hughes really could get ten men of unquestioned integrity for \$10,000 a year," said one corporation man, "who would confound all bribe-takers and bribe-givers, who would appeal to reason on our side and the people's, we should not complain. We are tired of eternal change. We want legislators who are honest and direct; we want definite conditions, and to go on with our work. But I speak of the millennium. We will fight every inch of the ground, because we believe that conditions, as they are, warrant our so doing, and that such a radical change means panic and injury to every one except the politicians."

Meanwhile, with this job on his hands, it seems scarcely reasonable that so logical a man as Charles E. Hughes, for whom the people have set a task, is spending much of his time in the fourth month of his official career looking out of the windows of his office toward Washington, along the route that fortune set for Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. The extreme radicals who want him to break with his party are not to have their way; no more are the reactionary Republicans. He has set himself the course which the circumstances of his election mapped for him.



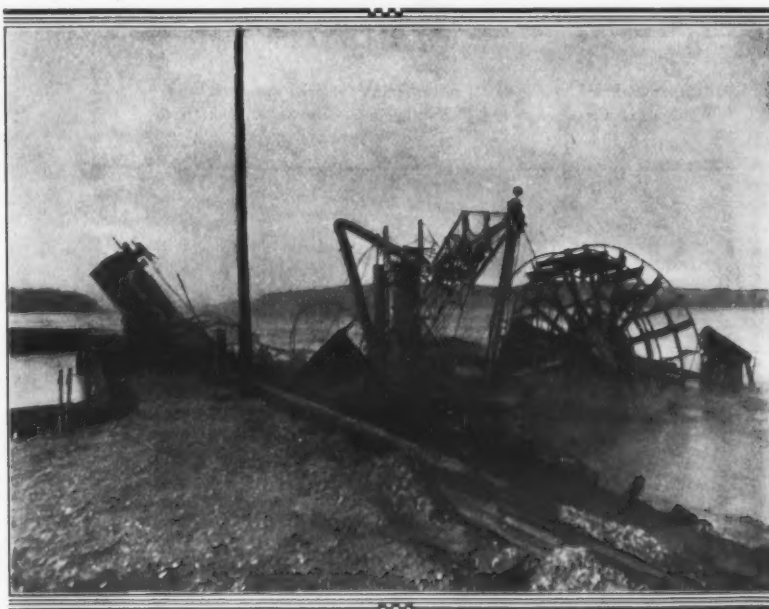
WRECK OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP "JEBBA" ON THE DEVONSHIRE COAST

Going on the rocks in a fog, the one hundred and ninety passengers and crew, the ship's cat, and two monkeys were taken off in six hours. So firmly was it wedged that practically all of the luggage and cargo of this 3,500-ton steamship was salvaged by means of the rocket apparatus. The "Jebba" ran to South Africa



THE "CITY OF TROY" AFIRE AT ARDSLEY DOCK

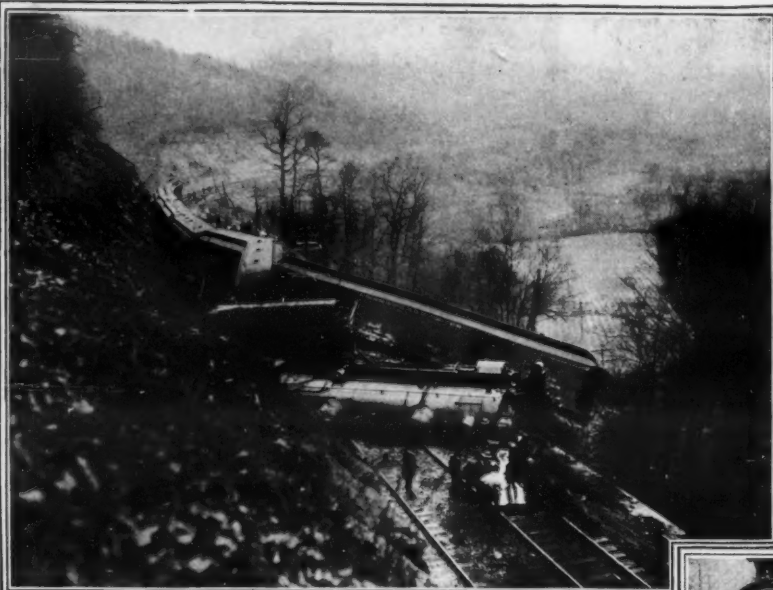
With sixty-five passengers and a full load of freight aboard, a Hudson River steamboat of the Troy-New York Line caught fire in the middle of the river near Dobbs Ferry on the night of April 5. Before the "City of Troy" was finally beached thirteen valuable horses were killed; all of the passengers and crew were safely landed



REMAINS OF THE STEAMBOAT AFTER THE FIRE

SOME RAILROAD WRECKS OF MARCH

In the past thirty days there were 53 serious wrecks in which 92 persons lost their lives; more than 214 were injured. The complete February record showed 52 dead and 302 injured in 49 accidents. Collisions in March numbered 17



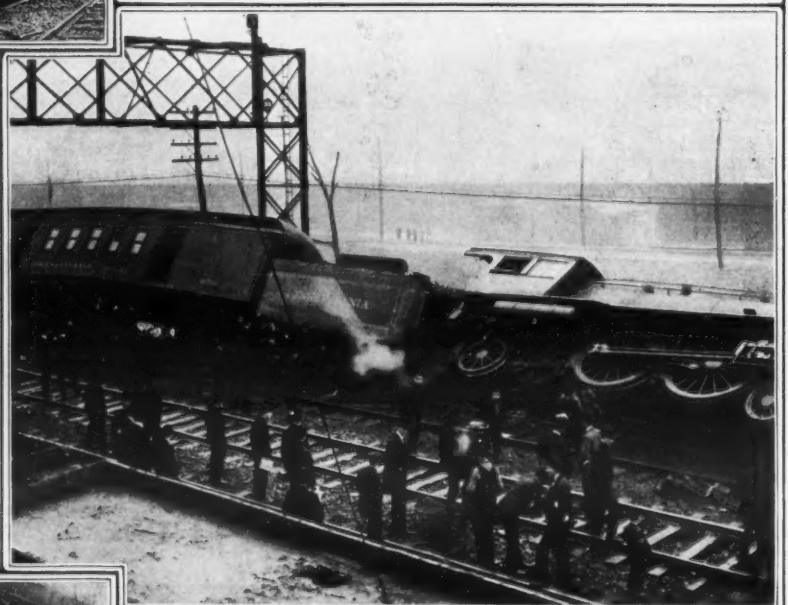
A five-ton stone caused this wreck on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. near Hinton, W. Va., March 12. The engineer and fireman were killed



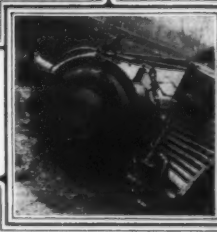
The "Golden State Limited" on the "Big Four" was derailed and slid over a high embankment near Avon, Ind., March 22, causing one death



An open switch led to the death of two trainmen in a head-on collision of two freights on the Chicago and North-western at Geneva, Ill., on March 7



The framework of the signal bridge is all that saved the "Keystone Express," P. R. R., from falling over a high embankment at Wilmerding, Pa., March 27



A switch left open was also the cause of the piling up of a fast passenger train on the Grand Trunk at Bancroft, Mich., on March 16. The injured numbered forty, though no one was killed

(See page 32)



SAN FRANCISCO ONE YEAR AFTER

THE CAPTURE OF THE VULTURES WHO POUNCED UPON THE BLEEDING CITY

THE anti-graft uprising in San Francisco is due to a combination of three accidents—William H. Langdon, Francis J. Heney, and Rudolph Spreckels.

Langdon is an accident because Ruef insisted on his getting out of the office of Superintendent of Schools to make a forlorn-hope run for District Attorney—partly because Ruef wanted the superintendency for a friend, and partly because he thought Langdon would be safe, sane, and pliable in case he should by any chance be elected.

Heney comes into the case by the accident of a speech, delivered in behalf of Mayor Schmitz's opponent (and incidentally of Langdon's opponent) at the close of the municipal campaign in November, 1905. On the heels of his triumphs over the Oregon land thieves he was asked to speak at the final rally of the Fusion Party that had united the Republican and Democratic organizations for the defeat of Schmitz; and, carried away by the intoxication of his own eloquence, he told the big meeting that he knew of his own knowledge that Ruef was a grafter, and that before a year was up the people of San Francisco would call upon him to come back and put Ruef in San Quentin. Subsequently he was sorry he spoke, for the then sitting Grand Jury asked him for his proofs, and he had nothing better to produce than the certainty of moral conviction held in common with several thousand of his fellow citizens. A few days later Schmitz was reelected by an extraordinary majority, Ruef was triumphant, and Heney was left to occupy the ungrateful rôle of the person known in sporting circles as the "four-flusher." The spirit of Heney rankled under the injury to his reputation, and when the moment came that gave him the chance to make his words good he turned the land-fraud prosecutions over to other hands and threw himself vigorously into the campaign to send the Graft Administration to prison.

Rudolph Spreckels is in the fight by the accident that he owns a fine home on Pacific Avenue and made up his mind that the United Railroads should not run an overhead trolley line in front of his place. The people along that line wanted the existing cable service changed to an underground conduit electric road. Mr. Calhoun, of the United Railroads, curtly informed the citizens that the conduit electric roads were impracticable, and that the citizens could accept the overhead trolley or make the best of the cable—and the fighting Spreckels blood was up.

The Overhead Trolley Started It

THAT was many months before the great fire, and the battle was fought with circulars, with petitions, with interviews in the press, with straw ballots, and with long arguments before the Supervisors. The anti-trolley people won on every point, the Supervisors refused to give Calhoun the overhead franchise, and the railroad company began to reconstruct the worn-out road into a new cable system. Rudolph Spreckels then enlisted his father, Claus Spreckels, in the fight, and a ten-million-dollar corporation was formed to put in underground conduit roads that would make the United Railroads a back number. Then came the great fire and the demand for those millions in reconstruction of buildings, and, while the ruins still smoked, Calhoun descended on the city, and the Supervisors suddenly granted the privilege of changing the cable roads to overhead trolleys, not only on Sutter Street, but also on Market Street, the great artery of the city, and the sixteen miles of cable lines that flowed into it. Then the Spreckels anger rose higher, and at last joined the Heney anger, and found in William H. Langdon a kindred spirit.

All this is not to cast doubts on the public spirit of

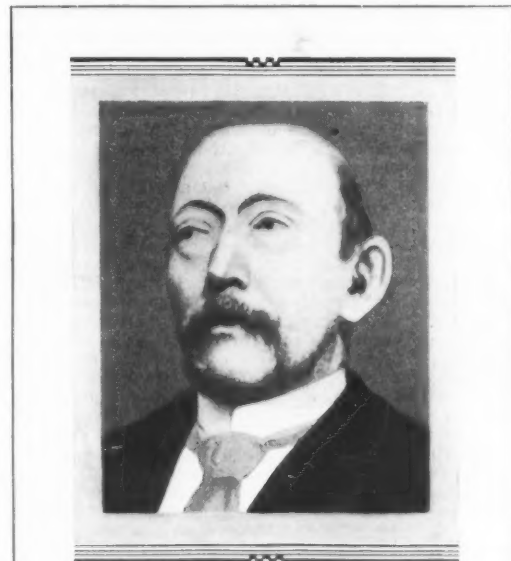
Rudolph Spreckels or his associates. So far they are showing as high a public spirit as was ever shown by men in such situations. It is merely to explain how their attention has been fixed upon the evil conditions that have enwrapped San Francisco, and the steps by which they have been roused to enter the contest instead of going to the country and hoping that the police would attend to it while they were away.

"I want to make this a city in which I can bring up my children," says Rudolph Spreckels. But if Patrick Calhoun had been less brusque about that overhead trolley he might still have been one of the honest citizens who want somebody else to clean out the city so that they can safely bring up their children in it.

Butchers, Bakers, and Candlestick-Makers Elected

PERHAPS a fourth accident should be noted. It is the Board of Supervisors itself. In the campaign of 1905 the eighteen men who make up this body were named by Ruef and Schmitz as makeweights for their Union Labor ticket. Certain unions had to be represented on the ticket, and as the Union Labor Party had in its whole career elected only one Supervisor nobody supposed it mattered what name was put up. When the returns of the election came in, and it was found that the entire Union Labor ticket, Supervisors included, had been elected, the most astonished men in the city were Ruef and Schmitz. It was the voting machine that did it. The election of 1905 was the first time the machine was used throughout the city. The people wanted Schmitz, and they were uncertain about the way to vote split tickets. So they pulled the "straight ticket" handle—and have been paying for their fun ever since.

Prior to the beginning of 1906 the grafting of Ruef and Schmitz was limited. Most of the citizens thought it "only talk." Those who knew better did not care.



A REPENTANT BOODLER

Supervisor Lonergan of San Francisco, who once drove a bakery wagon and wishes he had stuck to it

Some noise was made by the "hold-up" of the French restaurants. One of these was closed summarily on the ground that its upstairs rooms violated the moral law and the city ordinances. The others had their licenses suspended. Then Abraham Ruef appeared before the Police Commission as counsel for the restaurants. One of the Police Commissioners did not think this a sufficient cause for renewing the licenses, and Mayor Schmitz removed him, and the restaurant business went on without criticism from the powers. A handsome monthly fee for Ruef resulted, but it was not so profitable as it appeared at the time. It is for this coup that Ruef is on trial on five indictments, with Schmitz awaiting a jury on the same charge. The saloon and cigar businesses were also called upon for contributions. But this sort of plunder was not one to rouse strong indignation among those who knew about it. It is of course very reprehensible to blackmail French restaurants and saloons, but after all it is difficult to get indignant when Dick Turpin has his pocket picked.

Then came the political overturn of the election of 1905, and with the beginning of 1906 the entire city government was in the hands of Ruef. Schmitz was Mayor by a larger majority than ever, and every man in the city government was a Ruef-Schmitz nominee. Then the loot began. Here is an extract from the confession of one of the Ruef eighteen in the Board of Supervisors—Lonergan, the bakery-wagon driver:

"Shortly after we went into office it was generally agreed that we constituted a happy family of eighteen members. . . . With us it was a case of one-eighteenth of the total revenue for each Supervisor. . . . I meant to be square when I was elected, but one day we seemed to understand simultaneously—for the life of me I couldn't tell you who told me about it—that the Fight Trust wanted a permit. While nobody ever said a word about money, we all seemed to realize that we were to be paid for our vote. You can call it intuition, or anything you like, but I call it 'Indian information.' Well, the matter finally came up before the board and it was unanimously passed. A couple of days later 'Big Jim Gallagher' came to me and handed me \$500. That was my downfall. It looked like a lot of money to me at the time, and there seemed to be a mutual understanding among all concerned that a rich harvest was to be reaped during our term of office."

The Butchers and Bakers Get the Dough

THIS was in January, 1906, a few days after the board had taken its seat. Then in February came the fixing of gas rates, and the Supervisors got \$750 apiece for making an 85-cent rate where the platform called for a 75-cent rate. In April came the battle between the two telephone companies—the Home Telephone Company wishing the privilege of coming into the city, the Pacific States Telephone Company wishing to hold their monopoly. Halsey, the agent of the old company, disdained to deal with Ruef, and went directly to the Supervisors. He paid ten of the eighteen \$5,000 apiece to vote against granting a franchise to the Home Telephone Company. The new company put its affairs in the hands of Ruef, and Ruef showed Halsey that there were things in politics not dreamed of in his philosophy. At the orders of the boss, eight of the men who had been bought by Halsey voted against him. As they had already received \$5,000 Ruef paid them only \$3,500 for their votes. The others who had not yielded to temptation got \$6,000. The eight confess to humiliation at having to break their word to Halsey—but they kept his money.

Two weeks later came the great fire, which swept away all the business part of the city, burnt \$350,000,000 of property, and left 200,000 people homeless. But

the instinct of thrift was not destroyed, and while the fire was still burning the Supervisors met on the set date, opened the bids for the telephone franchise, and solemnly voted that the Home corporation's offer was the one to be preferred. Then in May, while the ashes of the city still smoked, and a vast army still stood in the bread line, and women cooked in the streets, and the military patrolled the city, and men were trying to reorganize the shattered machinery of industry and commerce, the Supervisors met and suddenly granted the United Railroads the privilege of using the overhead trolley on all the lines formerly propelled by cable. Patrick Calhoun, president of the company, had offered the city \$200,000 in cash and various other inducements for the privilege in the preceding year. Now the Supervisors granted it with no payment into the city treasury.

Conditions Grow Worse and Worse

THEN as the business and industries of the city recovered gradually from the paralysis of the great disaster, and normal activities were one after the other resumed, the administration broadened its field of jobbery. The vast opportunities for reorganizing the city on better lines, of bringing about municipal improvements, of restoring the streets and buildings of the municipality, were neglected. Any one who cared might talk of the City Beautiful, of wide streets, of a high-pressure salt-water system that would save the city from future fires. These interested the administration not at all. Not one step has been taken by official authority to better conditions in the city, or to prevent a repetition of the great disaster. What interested the administration was graft, and it soon became understood that permission to violate the law was for sale in lots to suit.

Conditions became so bad that several movements were begun to better them, and to force the city government to pay some attention to its duties, to search out corruption. They came to nothing. Too many of the "prominent business men" were profiting by corrupt government, and every committee that was called together had enough representatives of special interests to block action. In September a mass meeting of the commercial interests in Union Square was captured by Ruef himself, who had the audacity to take the leadership of the gathering, and to harangue the crowd from the platform.

But a few days later Rudolph Spreckels announced that he had taken up the organization of an anti-graft movement, and that \$100,000 was pledged for the expenses of a campaign. Then the three accidents combined against the fourth. On October 20 District Attorney Langdon announced that he had appointed Francis J. Heney as Assistant District Attorney; Rudolph Spreckels declared that his organization, money, and personal services were at the call of the District Attorney; it became public that William J. Burns, of the United States Secret Service—the detective who had gathered the evidence that sent Senator Mitchell and the Oregon Representatives in Congress to jail—had been borrowed from the Government and was at work. A new Grand Jury was summoned, and a bitter fight begun.

Ruef in panic had the Acting Mayor—"Big Jim Gallagher"—who had regularly distributed the bribe money among the Supervisors, remove Langdon from the District Attorneyship and appoint Ruef in his place. Then there were injunctions and writs of prohibition, and Ruef was worsted, and Langdon and Heney represented the people in the selection of Grand Jurors. The Grand Jury began its sittings November

12, and at once returned five indictments against Ruef and Schmitz for extorting money from the French restaurants. Then the Grand Jury appeared to stop, and there was popular disappointment. Was this all the prosecution had, after the big scandals of gas and telephone and trolley bribes?

It was a good deal like capturing Jesse James and indicting him for vulgar language.

Then came a battle of legal technicalities in which the California law is so rich. The Grand Jurors were put on trial and badgered for weeks in the effort to discover some point on which the indictments might be invalidated. The case was already three times before the Supreme Court of the State and appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the United States before the selection of a jury to try Ruef was begun. Then Ruef went into hiding, and his friend, Sheriff O'Neill, reported that he was unable to find him. The court declared the Sheriff disqualified for bias and incompetency, and the warrant for Ruef's arrest placed in the hands of Ruef's friend, Coroner Walsh. The Coroner was also unable to find him, and at Heney's demand was also disqualified for bias and incompetency. Then W. J. Biggy was appointed an elisor of the court, and in company with Detective Burns went out to a roadside resort, arrested Ruef, and brought him in within a few hours.

With Ruef once in custody, the whole conspiracy appeared to collapse. In a few days Burns had the confession of nearly every Supervisor regarding every corrupt bargain that had been put through the board. On Monday, March 18, came the climax. One after the other the Supervisors told their story to the Grand Jurors, and at a midnight session sixty-five indictments were found against Ruef, ten against Halsey, and one against A. K. Detwiler of Toledo, Ohio, for bribery. The indictments charge that Ruef bribed seventeen Supervisors to pass the overhead trolley franchise, seventeen to favor the gas company, thirteen to favor the Home Telephone Company, and eighteen to grant the prize-fight privileges to Britt, Graney, Levy, and Coffroth. Five days later thirteen more indictments were found against Detwiler, and nine against Louis Glass, who was vice-president of the Pacific Coast Telephone and Telegraph Company at the time of the auction for votes. Now there is talk of indicting men still "higher up" in the corporations, and Heney says that he has "just begun."

The Evolution of a Graft

Extracts from the confession of Supervisor Lonergan of San Francisco, as printed in the "Examiner"

"NEVER since I have been in public office have I asked a man seeking a public favor for a dollar. . . . But I have accepted bribes volunteered by many of the public service corporations of this city and county. . . . God knows I have paid dearly for accepting those bribes, and now, when I look over the happenings of the last few weeks, I wish I had taken the advice of my heartbroken wife and remained on the seat of Foley's bakery wagon.

"A great many people have an idea that the Supervisors got together and planned the looting of the public service corporations. Such is not the case. In every instance the bribes were carried to the Supervisors.

"I meant to be square when I was elected, but one

day we seemed to understand simultaneously that the Fight Trust wanted a permit. While nobody ever said a word about money, we all seemed to realize that we were to be paid for our vote. . . . Well, the matter finally came up before the board and it was unanimously passed. A couple of days later 'Big Jim Gallagher' came to me and handed me \$500. That was my downfall. . . .

"Shortly after, the question of fixing the gas rates came along. . . . Myself and others who had pledged ourselves before election to vote for a 75-cent gas rate decided to stand by our pledges. But the arguments of the agents of the company were so plausible, and the damage and loss caused by the fire so far-reaching, that we decided to grant the company an 85-cent rate. During all this time there never was a word said about a hold-up or bribe or corruption fund or anything of the sort. But a few weeks afterward 'Big Jim Gallagher' came to me and handed me \$750.

The Telephone Bribe

"MAYBE a month passed and everybody seemed to think an opposition telephone would be a good thing. . . . Halsey . . . made me promise to come down and see him in his office. . . . Well, after I looked at . . . the switchboards and all the complicated stuff that they had in the sub-offices I quite agreed with Halsey that an opposition system wouldn't be a very good thing for the city. . . . 'Now, Lonergan,' he said, when we were alone, 'I want your vote, and I don't want it for nothing. I will give you \$5,000 if you will vote against the Home Company's franchise, and next year I will give you an additional \$2,500. That will make \$7,500 in all for your trouble, and really do the city a good turn.'

"I agreed to his terms at once, and he handed me the \$5,000 in bills. . . .

"One Friday afternoon Jim Gallagher told me that the administration was for the Home Company's franchise, and then I realized that some one was trying to double-cross us all. . . . Well, it was a pretty pill to swallow, but I swallowed it and held Halsey's money. I tell you it seemed a big pile for a poor man, and as I knew everybody else was in the same boat with me I couldn't see any reason why I should give any of it back. But as I was a member of the administration, I immediately determined to vote as the administration desired. So when the time came we all voted for the Home franchise. And a few days later 'Big Jim' Gallagher came to me and said: 'Tom, this is yours,' as he handed me an envelope containing \$3,500 in currency.

"You see I had a lot of paper money in my house down south of Market Street at that time. And like an act of God the fire came along while I was in San José attending a convention with Abe Ruef. When I got back my house was gone, and so was most of my money. It was a hard blow, and it seemed like fate. We were all very much depressed for a week or so, and then everybody seemed to have Indian information about the overhead trolley franchise. . . . Of course there was a terrible rumpus about the thing, but nobody seemed to care. We all felt that we would be protected, and that there wasn't an earthly chance of anybody getting the goods on us. When the storm subsided 'Big Jim' Gallagher again came around with the bribe money.

"But now the jig is up, and I'm in a mighty bad way. I've lost my reputation, I've ruined my family, my health is shattered, and I haven't long to live. It's the old story of blood money, and God knows as I'm telling you this I wish I were back in the bakery wagon."

A BRITISH "BROWNSVILLE" CASE

THE British House of Commons on February 14 "committed an outrage" on 8,500 citizens beside which President Roosevelt's action in the Brownsville case sinks into insignificance. The President dismissed from the service "without honor" three companies of troops because it was found impossible to discover what members of the companies had been guilty of firing their guns into the houses of the citizens of the town under cover of darkness. Somebody did the shooting. The evidence before the President led him to believe that the guilty men were members of the three companies; therefore, rather than let the guilty go unpunished, he dismissed all, innocent as well as guilty.

The British case involves the disfranchisement of a constituency for the proved misdeeds of about one-seventeenth of the voters; not the punishment of the constituency because it concealed offenders, but disfranchisement because it tolerated the acts of bribe-takers.

Corrupt by Heredity and Tradition

HERE are the facts as they were disclosed in the progress of the debate in the House of Commons. At the election in Worcester in January of last year George Henry Williamson, Conservative, had a majority of less than 150 in a total poll of 7,633, out of a registry of 8,412. His right to his seat was contested on the ground that certain voters had been bribed to support him. The charge was proved, and he was unseated. The Commission appointed to inquire into the facts in the case reported that it discovered in the city of Worcester a corrupt element, numbering about five hundred voters, who seemed to be corruptible by a sort of hereditary proclivity and tradition. They would not vote without being bribed in one way or another, and the opinion prevailed in the city that there could be no election without bribery. The situation was so scan-

dalous that as long ago as 1892 one of the election judges rebuked those who were maintaining a systematic and organized bureau of corruption. At the election last year many men suspected of accepting bribes were disfranchised, and to others, who voted, a certificate of indemnity was refused, leaving them liable to prosecution. Many of them have been prosecuted and found guilty.

That was the situation as it existed on the afternoon of February 14, when Sir A. Acland-Hood, Conservative, moved that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member "to serve in this present Parliament" for the borough of Worcester in the place of Mr. Williamson.

The motion was not opposed by the Government. The Attorney-General explained that the constituency had already been unrepresented for nine months, or since Mr. Williamson was unseated, and that in view of the small number of corrupt electors it did not seem advisable to urge that the whole body of voters of both parties be punished for the offenses of a small number of persons who had already been punished or would soon be punished for their misdeeds. He hoped that the members of the House would agree with the conclusions of the Government and not oppose the motion.

One of the Liberal members, however, Mr. Hemmerde, opposed the motion in a speech frequently interrupted by cheers. He declared that he believed that the number of corruptible voters was much larger than five hundred, but even if it were no more than that, five hundred were enough to turn any election in Worcester. He charged the Conservative candidate in Worcester with making no protest against bribery, and intimated that the Conservative party managers had remained silent on the subject during the canvass, although the Liberals and the Liberal candidate had repeatedly spoken against it. He maintained that under the circumstances there would not be a fair

election in Worcester. The issue would be the stopping of bribery, and the prejudice would be strong against the party—namely, the Liberals—which was responsible for unseating the member elected by bribes and which had been active in punishing the bribers.

The debate was participated in by both Liberals and Conservatives as it progressed. It was closed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who announced that though every member was privileged to vote as he pleased, as the motion came from the Opposition he should vote for it himself. Then the roll was called and the motion was lost by a majority of two.

The 8,500 voters of Worcester will remain disfranchised during the life of the present Parliament unless the House should change its mind.

The Whole City is Made Responsible

AS already indicated, the House of Commons was not satisfied with the punishment of the bribe-takers who are known. It holds that the whole body of voters in a city of more than 40,000 people is in some degree responsible for the continuance of the scandalous electoral conditions that have prevailed there for years, and, although these voters may not be fined or imprisoned for their complaisance, they must be punished in the only way possible, that is, by depriving them of representation in Parliament.

The power of Parliament to administer such punishment is not questioned. The wisdom of it has commended itself to a majority of the popular representatives in the House. And some of the Conservatives even have maintained that their party, which profited by the bribery in the first place, deserves to be deprived of the opportunity of sending a Conservative member back to London from the constituency which was debauched in their interest.

The differences between this case in England and the Brownsville case are in detail and not in principle.

ONE RUSSIAN'S EXPERIENCE

THE CONDUCT OF A MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL TRYING A POLITICAL OFFENDER

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

THE most heated discussion in Russia to-day, the most general demand of all the liberal parties, is the abolition of the courts-martial. The issue of immediate life and death is pushing political and constitutional questions into the background. Within a year after the manifesto of freedom of October 17, 1905, some two hundred thousand persons had been exiled, some hundred thousand imprisoned, and many hundred shot, entirely for political offenses.

The first Duma attacked the courts-martial, and among its most important exposures of government enormities were the barbarous acts of the military tribunals in the Caucasus, Poland, and the Baltic Provinces. The dramatic scene during the Duma, in which the head of all the courts-martial in Russia, General Pavlov, was driven away from the hall where the representatives met, was a case arising from a court-martial. Eight persons were under death penalty at Riga. The Duma had taken a stand against the death penalty in general, but it also had especially strong evidence that most of these men were innocent. It asked for a stay in the execution of the death sentence. General Pavlov, seeing that the Government might be forced to grant this stay, had the execution hastened to avoid the possibility of his victims' escape. It was after this atrocious action that the Duma refused to hear him talk.

But after that Duma was closed, the Government took one step farther in its effort to repress by violence. It has decided to terrorize the whole population of Russia as well as that of the border provinces. Within a few weeks after the coming into power of Stolypin, field courts-martial were established from one end of Russia to another. The executions now have for their excuses anything from the open killing of an official to a petty robbery of a Government saloon. The trials are almost without any form; the execution of the innocent must necessarily be frequent, as the prisoner is allowed no sort of defense.

The field courts-martial of Russia sometimes execute twenty or thirty men a day. The total number of executions is rising from month to month, until now it has reached a total of many hundred.

Under these conditions no wonder that all the revolutionary and opposition parties are united on a single program—the termination of all military courts-martial and every form of military rule.

But the Government knows that without arms and the free use of violence it could not survive. The opposition parties know this also. Yet they continue to demand complete amnesty for the revolutionists and the abolition of the military tribunals.

Here, then, is the final revolutionary crisis as far as politics are concerned. When oppositional parties unite in a position that amounts to a call to the Government to make an absolute surrender of its physical power, it may be well said that opposition has turned to revolution and that all politics have become dissolved in a question of brute power.

The Horrors of Military Law

THE inevitable next step would seem to be the declaration of an insurrectionary government. Before taking the next step, however, the parties are seeking to make the most of this final act of governmental barbarity and despotism. Now is their time. If they can drive home into the national consciousness the horror and hopelessness of the present situation, if they can teach the people that universal arbitrariness and violence are the spiritual essence and inevitable outcome of Czarism, then there will be created the best moral basis possible for the final conflict. One hears of scarcely anything in Russian politics to-day but the horrors of military law, courts-martial, and summary death penalties. To get into touch with the Russian people and the Russian situation, to understand the present Duma or the Revolution, we must picture these military courts and grasp the full significance of their existence.

Of course, some of the most outrageous cases of the abuse of the military courts have taken place in the outlying governments in the Caucasus and the Baltic Provinces, where the institution has been for the longest time in use and is the most fully developed. At the same time the actions of the military authorities are becoming more and more embittered and arbitrary in Russia itself.

Among those court-martialed are not only students, peasants, and working men, but also intellectuals, newspaper editors, professors, and public men. Mr. Okun-

tzoff embodies in his person all three capacities. He was inspector of high schools for a large part of Siberia. Though a Cossack by birth, he has always had radical leanings, and several of his family have already been imprisoned or executed by the Government. After the October Manifesto, he had published with some others a typical liberal newspaper in one of the Siberian towns—an opposition journal, speaking as do the other newspapers of the opposition, not only in favor of peaceful resistance, but also, in the eventuality of barbaric actions by the authorities, of more active measures. Possibly his actions would have been punishable with imprisonment under the ordinary Russian civil procedure. He was tried by court-martial for his life and condemned to immediate execution.

He managed to escape, however, from his Siberian prison, and came to the United States. At my request

try that is thirsting for regeneration—these men will sit in judgment upon us; they will have the power of life and death; they will question us; they will torture us.

"Stand up! The Court is coming!" loudly called out the secretary.

All rose. The judges came in chatting merrily and sat down behind the long table. A bewhiskered colonel, with a bloated face, was the presiding judge, the other two were lieutenant-colonels.

The usual procedure began; the reading of the indictment, the swearing in of witnesses, the questions and cross-questions, the speeches of the prisoners, and then the sentence of the Court.

Forty witnesses were called. Of these fourteen gave evidence for the prosecution; the evidence of the rest was for the defense. Among the witnesses for the

prosecution was also the captain of the gendarmes, who conducted the preliminary inquest. One alleged witness in whose name evidence was given at the preliminary inquest turned out to be an illiterate person who did not know what was written in his name. This alleged witness was not able to identify us in the court-room. Other witnesses for the prosecution testified that we arranged meetings where we spoke about liberty, equal rights, constitution; that we published a revolutionary paper and incited the populace to an armed rebellion against the autocratic government.

When the witnesses for the defense were being examined, the judges chatted, joked, yawned, and actually dozed; the procurator did not listen to the evidence—he was writing his speech of indictment. The official counsel for the defense took almost no interest in the proceedings, and, being a subordinate of the judges, did nothing but bow and clank his spurs.

The Court retired into the consultation-room to decide upon the final verdict. I must not omit to mention that the eighteen hours of the proceedings were interrupted by a few recesses, during which the judges retired to the buffet-room and had some drinks and luncheon. Owing to the many drinks, they were considerably tipsy. They also called for lunch and drinks while they were in the consultation-room.

It was 3 A. M. when the court crier called out again: "Stand up! The Court is coming!" And the field judges entered, bringing the final verdict. "According to the decree of His Imperial Majesty . . . began the presiding judge, reading the verdict in a husky voice, all three of us were sentenced to death.

Although the trial took place on February 25, the verdict was dated February 24. That was due to the fact that the 'field-martial judges' had the final verdict ready beforehand, on the day preceding the trial.

It was a dark, frosty night when we were led out of the court-room surrounded by a ring of numerous soldiers, and brought into the prisoners' train. There we were kept behind iron bars under the guard of bayonets to await our doom. Tired out by the ordeal of the day, not thinking of the approaching execution, we fell soundly asleep. But the chain of soldiers with their steel bayonets, sparkling and threatening, spoke forcibly of the awful, brutal reality."

Present Conditions in Russia

ONE who would picture Russia in the winter of the year 1907 must bring up before his mind a hundred of these field courts in ceaseless operation in every corner of the land. Some student is caught on the streets of St. Petersburg, Moscow, or Warsaw with a revolver on his person. If he seems suspicious to any of the thousand and one officers of the army or the police, he is hauled before the military court, is put for an hour or two through some form of military law, or, if the presiding officer sees fit, through no forms at all—according to the definite wording of the now famous article twelve of the military code—and in a few hours more, not even the traditional twenty-four, he is a corpse. Another family is bereaved, other friends and brothers determine to devote their lives to the cause the victim died for, and Russia advances one step nearer to general insurrection. Mere acquaintances pledge themselves to use the elections, the Duma, and every vestige of liberty the reluctant Government is forced to yield to the one great final purpose—the complete overthrow of a régime that can maintain itself only by an increasing resort to violence, bloodshed, and the utter lawlessness of military law.



A VICTIM OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON HIS WAY TO BE SHOT

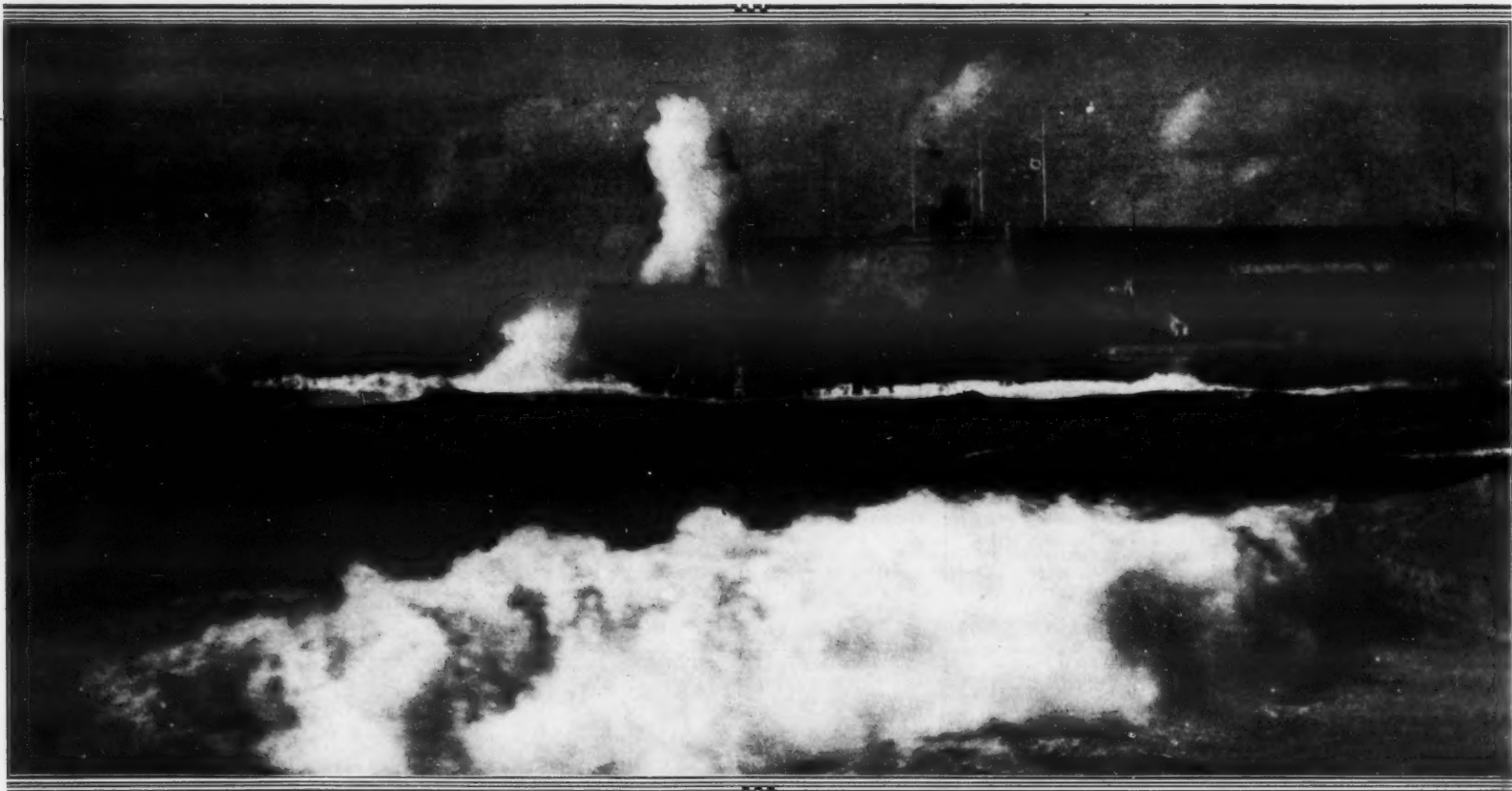
he has given a brief but most realistic picture of the typical courts-martial which are the real government in almost every part of Russia to-day. The Russian newspapers thoroughly substantiate everything that he has to say about these terrible engines of "law and order" after the conception of the Russian Czar.

Here is Mr. Okuntzoff's description in his own words of the manner in which he was condemned to death by a typical military court:

"It took place in Chita, one of the Siberian towns where General Rennenkampf was sent by the Russian Government to deal out right and justice to the people. Rennenkampf brought with him the field-martial judges, fifteen hundred soldiers, and some cannon. In the course of two months the general arrested between six and seven hundred men, put them into various prisons, and sentenced to death and executed nineteen men. One hundred cases were tried by field court-martial, and it is with these judiciary proceedings that I wish to acquaint the reader.

"There were three of us to be tried. Thirty soldiers in martial array brought us, under the command of an officer, into the court-room, and there surrounded us. In front of us was a long table covered with green cloth. On it lay in disorder some papers and a copy of a newspaper for the publication of which, among other things, we were to be field-court-martialed. To the left sat the gruff procurator, to the right the official attorney for the defense—an army officer. The advocates whom we ourselves had engaged were, contrary to the law, not admitted into court. Behind another table sat a stout lieutenant writing something. That was the secretary of the court. Nobody else was in the court-room, for the public was not admitted.

"We felt depressed. Dismal thoughts burrowed into the brain. The mind fancied harrowing pictures. We thought of the three officer-judges that were to enter soon. We knew that they had just lately returned from Manchuria, where they were shooting down human beings and relishing the sight of blood. And these men—ignorant of the law and knowing nothing of the political condition of the suffering coun-



A PECULIAR STORM EFFECT IN HAVANA

On April 1 Havana was struck by a wind which, although hardly high enough to be called a storm, never exceeding forty-five miles an hour, produced extraordinary effects. It hurled waves over the sea-wall, flooding the Prado, the city's chief boulevard, and sometimes hiding Morro Castle from view. At times the giant waves completely obscured the lighthouse, 180 feet high



THE "PRINCESS OF MOLOKAI"

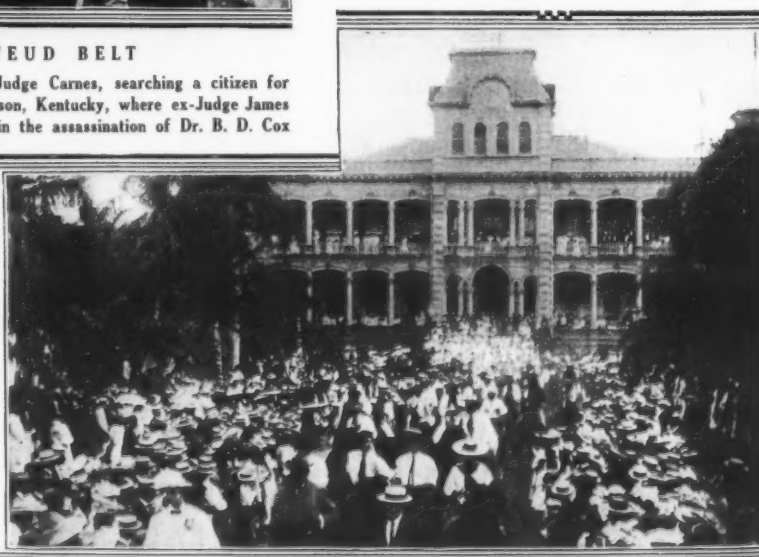


LAW IN THE FEUD BELT

Kentucky soldiers, sent to protect Special Judge Carnes, searching a citizen for arms at the door of the Court House of Jackson, Kentucky, where ex-Judge James Hargis was about to be tried for complicity in the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox



THE "PRINCESS OF OAHU"



SOME FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL HAWAIIAN FLORAL PARADE AT HONOLULU

"THE BAND"

Her Social Success and Her Artistic Failure

By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS

I THINK the reason that Philip Barstow and I get on so well together is because we both crossed the prestidigitator's bridge at about the same time. Every one has seen a prestidigitator's bridge—it is the plank covered with red baize that the magician uses to cross from the stage to the auditorium when he comes down into the audience to force cards on us or take rabbits from our inside pockets or coins from our ears. All of us bachelors who live long enough must cross the magician's bridge one day and take our places in the audience. The lucky man is the one who makes the transition willingly and in good season. That time usually comes about the moment when we begin to meet young women at dinners who look just like their mothers used to look twenty years before—twenty years ago when they married the other man; when we give up tennis for golf and insist that billiards is splendid exercise; when the bumps of our youth develop into rheumatic joints and the safety-valve of our internal machinery is forever sounding a warning to our appetites.

It is not easy for some of us unmarried men to make the transition; there are those—a very few—who, after they have crossed the bridge, go back and take up the fight again—even marry. But these are not the true bachelors, the bachelors who were born bachelors, who in their youth carry on most scandalously with every pretty girl in the village, but, way down in their hearts know that their finish is a trained nurse and a faithful body-servant.

Barstow and I used to dine at the same club, but we gave that up some time ago. Now we have a little side table at Sherry's or Martin's or even Rector's, where the stage is amply filled and the actors are usually well-dressed and often beautiful, and we can watch their little affairs, and, unknown to them, have our innocent jokes at their expense. In the other days—the days at the club—we talked of ourselves, but that was before we learned that history was not fiction, but fact, and that if ever we did leave this world, the present social structure would go stretching on indefinitely and not come tumbling about the heads of those who were unfortunate enough to be left behind.

There was one thing that worried us a good deal then, and even now, when there is plenty of time between the lighting of our cigars and the hour for starting for the play, we occasionally discuss it mildly. It is a trifling matter of who is going to save our country and effect a compromise with the Trust Senators just before they take our last dollar. Of course, we admit that something is going to save our country—there seems to be a saving factor in our national make-up that always develops when it really becomes necessary. Barstow contends that when the time is ripe the old Puritan blood, the cold intelligence, and the hard common sense of New England will assert itself and straighten things out. But then Barstow was born and brought up somewhere near Boston, and not very far from Concord, and he is just about as narrow as one of his own stone fences. My argument is that the best life—the life that produced the greatest refinement and culture throughout the country, the life that put kindness and hospitality and brotherly love above money-grubbing—was the life that was pretty thoroughly choked out of the Southern States during the late unpleasantness. We Northerners certainly stamped it out as well as we knew how; but from what I have seen, there is a good deal of it left, and when they learn down there that the war is really over, I believe the old blood will quicken again, and if it circulates sufficiently far, and in enough different directions, it will do the country a whole lot of good. Of course, Barstow and I have no sectional feeling, and we would like to see every monument that has been raised by either side thrown into the deep sea. It is only the ultimate effect of the blood we worry about.

Very early in July Barstow and I separate; he goes to Magnolia, where he meets nothing but Bostonians, and I go to Virginia, which Northerners avoid because they have a wrong idea that it is hot. When we return in September we swap experiences that are supposed to bolster up our old arguments, and although we have done this for ten years, it has not made any difference in our views. But when I get back I am going to tell Barstow my experiences with "The Band" at the Madison Sulphur Springs, which, in way of apology for all that I have said before this, was only made



Her contract demanded that she play the piano every morning

possible by the fact that I had long passed the magician's bridge and was regarded by "The Band" as a mere looker-on.

The Madison Sulphur Springs is not one of those numerous summer resorts in the South which have been rebuilt or restored. It is, in all ways, I imagine, very much as it was long before the war. There is the main building—big and spreading in all its proportions, with a broad porch and high fluted pillars. At one end there is the dining-room, square and severe, with whitewashed walls. Napkin-rings are still in favor and the colored servants, by waving long paper fans over your head, more or less successfully shoo away the flies while you eat.

The door at the other end of the piazza leads into the ballroom, which is a little smaller than the dining-room, but equally severe in its lack of decoration. The hotel is surrounded by a wonderful lawn studded by splendid oak trees, and at the left of the lawn there is a semicircle of little whitewashed cottages devoted to the bachelor guests. There are no modern improvements of any kind, but the rooms are immaculately clean and fresh, and the colored servants are the kind who courtesy to you if they are women and if they are men throw their hats on the ground before they address you. There are no tennis courts, and it is too mountainous for a golf course; the sports, such as they are, consist of a croquet ground and a shuffleboard. The social relaxation is supposed to consist in polite conversation on the piazzas, an occasional game of whist in the hotel parlor, and dancing at night in the ballroom. No simpler life can be found anywhere, and a man who hires a runabout for an afternoon drive over the mountain roads is considered a good deal of a spendthrift. And yet there is something in the wooded hills, the clear blue skies, and the homely life that calls the same people back year after year to this little hotel hidden away in the Virginia mountains. Some of the cabins which once held the overflow of the hotel have been turned into servants' quarters, while others have crumbled into utter disuse; and this would seem to bear out the testimony of the oldest guests that The Springs was once the scene of a greater social activity. But be that as it may, the younger generation of Southern girls still comes there dressed in a simple finery, which, I fear, is often paid for after much saving through the winter months. But the Southern daughter of the old school must still have her month at The Springs, and there the young men still go to pay court to their future brides.

With the exception of two summers, the music at The Springs, during my day at least, had always been furnished by a violin and a piano. However, during one season of great financial prosperity, a cornet was added, and once the orchestra consisted of four young

boys, but as they were just learning to play, the music that year was perhaps a little worse than usual. But whatever the number of the instrumentalists, and however great or small their ability, we always called them "The Band," and so during the past summer, when all the music was supplied by one young woman, we still gave her the same title as her predecessors. The real name of "The Band" was Miss Helen Glenham, which fact I gathered after considerable questioning from the guests who had preceded me at The Springs. Her contract demanded that she play the piano every morning in the main parlor from ten until eleven, and again in the ballroom at night from eight until eleven. I hope it was not on account of the quality of the music, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that this seemed to be an off season for dancing at The Springs. Occasionally the young people wandered into the ballroom, and on Saturday nights we organized several rather informal cotillions; but for the most part "The Band" played to an empty room. I must say, however, that she was most conscientious in performing her duty, and during the appointed hours remained faithfully at her post. Whether the ballroom was crowded or empty, one could always hear through the open windows "The Band," with a most fearful regularity, first banging out a waltz and then a two-step, then a waltz and next a two-step.

The first time I saw her, she was resting between numbers, her hands lying idly on the keys. The piano was placed in the corner with the keyboard side next the wall, so that "The Band" sat facing the room, and I could see that she was looking out of a window into the night, and that her thoughts were very far away from the Madison Springs. And then, I suppose, she heard us talking in the doorway, for, without looking up, she mechanically took up a sheet of music which lay at her side, and, putting it on the rack, started to play again. She was a rather delicate-looking girl, fairly tall, with big brown eyes and heavy lashes and narrow arched brows, a fine sensitive mouth, and a nose a little turned up. This, with a rather high color, gave her almost a suggestion, I should say, of *diablerie*. Had there been a little more of animation and less of a certain tired look in her eyes, she would certainly, so far as beauty went, have outdistanced any of the alleged belles of The Springs. Her hair was piled high on her head—an arrangement as unbecoming as it well could be—and she wore a simple taffeta dress, which, while well enough made, was modest, indeed, as compared to the clothes of the young women for whom she played.

Later in the evening I was introduced to her, and her manner was, to say the least, but coldly polite. Indeed, I think she rather resented the fact that I had made a point of meeting her. To my somewhat forced and formal remarks she slowly nodded her well-poised head, or spoke in monosyllables, for which I was sorry, because her low, even, Southern voice had a great charm for me. On several other occasions I made an effort to talk to her while she was resting between a waltz and a two-step, but my success was not more conspicuous than at the time of our first meeting, and for my pains I was well laughed at by my fellow guests. They, too, it seems, had tried to be a little sociable with "The Band," but failed as ignominiously as myself. To some of the women who had asked her to take walks or to drive with them she had been, perhaps, a little more gracious than she had been to the men who met her, but, so far as I knew, she had accepted no invitations of any kind.

"What she does with herself all day I don't know," said Mrs. Simmons one evening as we stood at the ballroom door. Mrs. Simmons was a whole-souled, stoutish lady, who wanted to mother the entire Springs and was usually granted the privilege. "One never sees her about anywhere. Surely she must go out of her room sometimes except to go to the ballroom, but I certainly can't catch her, and it isn't because I haven't tried."

"It's her way of playing the part," I suggested. "Well, I don't like her way," Mrs. Simmons snapped at me. "She's a lady born and bred—at least she looks it—and, besides, I've heard she was. But just because you're a lady is no excuse for being a mystery, and piling up your hair on your head just to make yourself look like a sight, is it? I'd like to take her in hand. I'd drive one or two of these young things in their all-lace dresses back to their Mobile homes. Only last night I asked her to drive over to Bowl Rock for tea

this afternoon, and she hesitated for at least a minute, as if she were running over her engagements, and then she smiled sweeter than anything I ever saw in my life, and said: 'You're so good to ask me, Mrs. Simmons, but to-morrow it's just impossible.' I could have slapped her, and all the time she kept on smiling and picking out a waltz. You know that droop she has to her mouth when she smiles? I never felt so fat and uncomfortable in my life. I don't say she wasn't nice and pleasant, because she was, but when she started to bang out that waltz, while I was still standing there, I was greatly tempted to tell her that there was no better blood in Virginia than the Simmonses. But I didn't, because I knew she wouldn't care, so I waddled out, and I could feel her eyes going right through my back. I certainly will never ask her to another party of mine. Just look at her now. Why, with that dollar-twenty shirt-waist and that duck skirt, she makes those girls of plumage dancing round there look like scullery maids. I'm crazy about her."

I had been at The Springs perhaps about a fortnight, and had quite given up all hope of knowing "The Band" at all, when quite by accident we became slightly acquainted. It was warm, and I was walking slowly, hat in hand, along a rather unused mountainous road, when I saw a white skirt in the shade of a large boulder some little distance from the roadway. I knew that the white skirt must belong to one of the guests from the hotel, and I knew that I must know the wearer, because I knew all of the hotel guests. So I climbed the snake fence, which separated me from the boulder and approached cautiously.

"Good afternoon," I said from the far side of the rock, and before I had discovered the identity of the lady in the white skirt.

"Good afternoon," said somebody, whom I knew by the voice to be no other than "The Band." A little discouraged, I walked about the rock and found her sitting with her back against the boulder. In her lap there lay a novel, and her sailor hat had been thrown aside. At the sight of me she smiled, not brightly perhaps, but with the same lovely droop to one side of the mouth that Mrs. Simmons had spoken about.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" she said. Of course, there are several ways of saying: "Oh, it's you, is it?" but the way "The Band" said it, it sounded to me as though, while she was not thrilled with the sight of me, she was glad it was not one of several others. Somewhat emboldened, I asked her permission if I might sit down. With a nod of her pretty head she granted the request. We both sat tailor-fashion—she against the rock and I facing her.

"Wouldn't you like to smoke?" she asked. As a matter of fact, I had just finished a rather heavy cigar, and did not feel particularly like smoking again, but her remark was so unusually human and unexpected that I promptly pulled out my cigar case.

"I really feel," I said, "as if I had you at a terrible disadvantage—as if you were quite in my power."

The girl looked up and down the deserted road and beyond to the unending ridges of hills. The mouth drooped into the wavering little smile again. "Yes?" she said.

"You see you have no piano to protect you now, no high pile of waltzes and two-steps to look over, no keys to run little scales on while I am trying to tell you how well you played the last dance."

For the first time since I had known her, the girl laughed.

"No one was ever brave enough to tell me that," she said. "Why, my playing has killed dancing at The Springs."

"The piano is not the best in the world," I suggested. "No, I suppose not, but it is so much better than the one I was taught on."

"Who taught you?" I asked. "My mother—that is, she taught me all she knew."

"How long have you played—professionally I mean?" The word brought a smile to the girl's lips. "Professionally," she repeated, "I have been playing three years. But it seems—" then she stopped. "Oh, I don't know how it seems. Why should I talk to you like this?"

"Because I'm old," I replied promptly, "and probably because we get on so famously. You were going to say those three years seem an eternity."

"Those three hours I play in the ballroom seem an eternity, if you insist on knowing just how I feel. You can't imagine how sweet and pretty my little bedroom

at the top of the house seems after those three hours. And yet, it's a very bare little room."

"You seem very fond of your little room," I suggested; "at least no one ever sees you out of it, except at the piano and in the dining-room. Why aren't you more sociable?"

"Why? Why, because I'm 'The Band.'"

"That's foolish. Isn't it respectable to be a band?"

I asked. "This is a perfectly respectable band," she said smiling. "I'm just as respectable as the clerk of the hotel, and that other very fresh young man who sits at my table and who runs the livery. We are all honest workers and are much more respectable than the young men who don't have to sit at our table, but who are supposed to dance instead of paying board. As a mat-

summer rolled on and I sat on the porch with the old ladies and listened to "The Band" banging out the two-steps and the waltzes with the same fearful regularity.

It had always been the custom at The Springs to discontinue the music after the 1st of September, and a few of us men had each year arranged some little benefit for the musicians just before their departure. It was usually a concert, or amateur theatricals, but the style of entertainment really mattered very little so long as there was an admission fee charged. It was just a week now to the 1st of September, and the question naturally arose as to what we could do in the way of a benefit for Miss Glenham.

"You can't do anything," said Mrs. Simmons decidedly. "The girl may be as poor as a church-mouse—and I am quite willing to believe that she is the sole

support of her mother—but I'm sorry for the committee which has to offer her the proceeds."

And there the matter rested for that night.

The next morning we sat about the porch and talked it over and over again, until I hit on an idea which met with everybody's approval. It seemed to me that, as long as the girl had been playing for other people to dance all summer, it would be a good thing to have one night when she could dance and the rest could play.

We chose the evening just before she was to leave, and started in at once to make the plans. Old Howard Kinney, who had led all the famous cotillions at The Springs for the last twenty years, was, of course, to lead with Miss Glenham; Mrs. Simmons was to arrange the supper, and I was to get the favors. There was a big committee chosen to get the flowers and do the decorations, and I have never known an event at The Springs which the crowd took up with such real enthusiasm.

That night Mrs. Simmons and several other ladies went into the ballroom after the last dance was over and officially asked "The Band" to come to her own dance. Mrs. Simmons told me later that the girl didn't seem to quite know just what they meant at first, but when she did under-

stand she looked from one woman to the other and then threw her arms out in front of her on the piano and buried her face in them; so they never did hear her answer. As Mrs. Simmons said, they should have known better than to talk to the girl when she was tired out after playing all the evening. But she came down, all smiles, the next morning for breakfast; so the plans for the dance went right along.

It was the first intention to have several of the ladies do the playing, but it was decided afterward to hire the band of four pieces from the Alum Springs from over the mountain. Some of the people from the Alum Springs heard what the ball was all about and followed their band over and gave the dance quite a foreign flavor. The oldest guest admits that there never was a dance just like that one—and there have been some pretty famous dances at The Springs, too. It seemed as if every inch of the old whitewashed walls had been covered with flowers or green boughs. There were great masses of asters and phlox and dahlias hung about everywhere, and over the old fireplace they had made a sort of canopy of cedar boughs and fairly smothered it with golden rod. "The Band" stood under the canopy with several of the older ladies, and we all filed solemnly in and were received with great formality, just as if we hadn't separated on the porch five minutes before. She looked a little pale at first, but in a few minutes the high color came back into her cheeks, and the tired look went out of her eyes, and all that evening they fairly shone on all of us. She had arranged her hair differently, too; now she wore it in soft rolls and coils instead of piling it high on her head, and she wore a *décolleté* dress that showed the delicate throat and well-rounded arms, and how wonderfully her head was set on her shoulders. It was a nice simple white dress she wore, with just a dash of black ribbon about it. I don't know much about women's clothes, but I thought she was quite as well dressed as any one in the room, but at the same time it seemed to me that I had never seen the other women dress so simply before. The music from the rival Springs sounded really pretty well, and the favors which I had had sent on from New York were a great success. There were big hats, which had been trimmed with enormous bows of ribbon and shepherdess's crooks and wands for the girls, and for the men there were little bundles of cigars and imitation decorations, and for the final figure we had favors made of real silver. Of course, Miss Glenham danced all the time, and her favors were piled many feet high against the wall back of her chair. I never saw any



I found her standing waiting for me on the bank just beyond the station

ter of fact, I suppose they would earn their bed and board a little more honestly if they could persuade any of the women to dance to my music." She opened the book which she had been reading when I interrupted her, and carefully turned back both covers until they touched her knees. Then she smiled at me and really looked very beautiful.

"I want to tell you," she said, "that I only play for about four months each year. The rest of the time I live in Hodgenville alone with my mother. We are all that is left of the Glenhams, and indeed there isn't much more left of Hodgenville. Hodgenville is a very small place in Virginia, where two trains stop going north every day and two trains stop every day going south. Fortunately for Hodgenville, there is a tank there where the engines take on water. Nothing ever gets off at Hodgenville. Was there anything else you thought of asking me?" She was still smiling cheerfully.

"I thought of asking you to walk back to the hotel," I suggested—"that is, after a while."

"You are a brave man," she said, "to offer to walk down that hill and up the road to the hotel with 'The Band.' You are a brave man even to make the offer, and I admire you for it."

I put on my hat and slowly arose. "Good-by," I said, "you're quite impossible."

"No, you're wrong again"—she put out two long tapering fingers, which for a moment rested in my hardened hand: "I'm not impossible—it's 'The Band' that's impossible."

I shook my head by way of protest, but she did not see me because she was already deeply engrossed in her book. So once more I turned reluctantly, and with creaking joints climbed the snake fence. I sat on the top rail for a moment to rest, and then I turned to look back at her. She must have foreseen my action, for at the same moment she too glanced up and waved a delicate hand to me. But neither in the manner of the salutation nor in the smile that played about her lips was there an invitation to return to her, and so I climbed to the ground and went on alone to the hotel.

We never met again during the remainder of the summer; that is, away from the hotel. I am sure she took good care thereafter to hide behind rocks where she would be wholly concealed from passers-by. Several times I spoke to her during the evening when she was at the piano in the ballroom, but she seemed to have forgotten our little talk entirely and was, I think, if anything, more unsociable than before. And so the

one have a better time, apparently, and after the way she had treated us all during the summer, it was wonderful to see how gracious she could be, and what a wonderful charm and splendid poise she had for a young girl. At last the band played "Dixie" and "Home, Sweet Home," and we all marched out to the porch, where we had a most elaborate hot supper, including a fine claret cup, which Mrs. Simmons had brewed herself. I have never known a party to go off with more go and zing to it, and it was two o'clock in the morning before we said good-night. "The Band" shook hands with all of us, men and women, and even now I can see the tall, lithe figure of the girl as she walked up the staircase of the hotel, her head slightly bent above the beautifully rounded throat, a big bunch of red roses held in the white arms, and half a dozen men following carrying her favors with them. She left us the next morning, and I supposed it was to be the last time that I would, in all probability, ever see her, because I knew, as "The Band," she had not been much of a success. But just before she left she came to me and said that she had a great favor to ask of me.

"When you go North," she said, "you will have to pass through Hodgenville about five o'clock in the morning. I should like to ask you to stop with us, but for certain reasons I fear that that is impossible. But the train stops there for about ten minutes to take on water. If you could let me know the day you are coming, and think that you could possibly get up that early, I could meet you at the station. It would only be for ten minutes, but there is something that I should like to say to you, and I could say it so much better there."

When at last the time came for me to start back to New York, I wrote Miss Glenham and told her the morning that I should pass through her town. As we did not leave The Springs until about eleven o'clock at night, I lay down on my berth with my clothes on, and told the porter to be sure to wake me at least half an hour before we reached Hodgenville.

The train finally came to a stop, and I think it must have been the last of a long series of jolts that wakened me from a heavy sleep. I turned in my cramped berth, and with drowsy eyes looked out to learn if I could see how far we had gone on our journey. But one window was raised, and that only so high as to admit of the narrow wire screen which one finds in all modern sleeping cars. The window shade was drawn down to the top of the screen, and so my vision was limited to a frame, perhaps six inches high and two feet in length. There was a little station made of clapboards, which at one time must have been painted red. Over the door there was a kerosene lamp held in a rusty bracket, but the lamp was not lit, and, indeed, so far as I could see,

there were no signs whatever of life about the place. There was a narrow wagon-road, which ran by the other side of the station, and beyond this a high, uneven grassy bank, and then a field of oats, which stirred slowly in the morning breeze. Beyond this field there must have been another road, which I could not see, because there, to all appearances, stood the town. The sun had scarcely risen as yet above the horizon, but back of a circle of high pines to the east the sky was a brilliant scarlet, which faded to a pink rose color, and then from a pearly gray into the deep blue of the passing night. At the end of what I took to be the village street there stood a little low brick building, and on the ledge of one of the green window frames I could distinguish a lettered tin sign, which showed that it was the office of the town's attorney, or the local medical man. Next to the brick office there was a square building, which might once have been the Manor House of the place. It was purely colonial in its lines, and it was a home that, from its proportions, should have been surrounded by great lawns and spreading trees, but now it was shut in by the other buildings, and the dignity of it was altogether gone. Its every line sagged, the capitals of the porch pillars were missing, the steps had well-nigh rotted away and the walls, which had once been white, were now gray and warped and weather-beaten. Then there came two old brick houses, very high and narrow, with many balconies of highly wrought ironwork. Beyond these prisonlike places there was a collection of low whitewashed buildings, which looked as if they were used for a livery stable. And this was apparently the extent of the town. Beyond I could see only untilled fields, broken here and there by clumps of pine trees.

And then I was suddenly shaken roughly by the shoulder, and a very scared and half-awake porter told me we were at Hodgenville. I hurried out of the car and found her standing waiting for me on the bank just beyond the station. She held out both her hands: "It was so good of you to come," she said.

She wore a shirt-waist and a short duck skirt, and her eyes were as bright and her skin as clear and cool as the fresh morning breeze that blew little wisps of hair across her forehead and about her ears.

"And so this is Hodgenville?" I asked.

She nodded in the direction of the five houses. "Yes," she said, "that is Hodgenville. The big house that used to be white is our home."

"And there is nothing beyond?"

"Nothing," she said, "but a few big farms. I wanted you to see Hodgenville, so that you could understand just what you did for me—just how much that dance meant to me and always will mean to me."

"But I didn't give the dance," I protested. But Miss Glenham insisted that I suggested it and did most to make it a success, and, looking as she did that morning, it was very difficult to deny her anything.

"I only wish I could take you to the house and show you how we have decorated the hallway and the parlors with all the favors, and my dressing-table fairly groans now with all the silver things I got. It made my mother so happy, and I was so glad to tell her it was a Yankee who did it all for me."

I suppose I must have looked a little surprised when she used the word Yankee, because she at once tried to explain, and I think she found it very difficult.

"You see mother lives so far from the world and has been out of things for such a long time, and then you know it is not easy for very old people to forget. This bank we are standing on used to be the first terrace on our place."

I instinctively glanced up at the wreck of the old house. The girl nodded.

"They used to call it Glenham Hall. It was quite a showplace then—the lawn ran way down there to where you see the creek. It was a kind of park, and here where we are standing mother says there used to be peacocks strutting about and young deer. I think it must have been lovely then, don't you?" And then for a few moments there was silence. The sun was peeping over the pine trees now and the sky and air were fairly aglow with a warm yellow light. There were insects buzzing all about us, and many little birds were chirping a welcome to the warm sunshine. It was she who was the first to speak.

"Do you—do you have holly in New York?" she asked—"I mean at Christmas?"

"Oh, yes," I said. "It comes in wreathes with a large red bow on each wreath."

"Ours isn't nearly so grand as that, but mother and I thought we would send you some about Christmas time—that is, if you would care for it. The woods about here are full of it, and there is so little—"

She did not finish the sentence, for just then the whistle of our engine sounded and the porter came hurrying around the station to warn me that the train was about to start. From the car platform I saw her standing there on the bank waving her handkerchief to me. Back of her were the ruins of the old weather-beaten house, and at her feet were the chickens scratching at the ground where the peacocks used to strut. But as she stood there that morning, clothed in the golden sunlight of a new day, a smile on her lips, and her head held high, I am sure she looked just as fine, just as splendid, as the daughter of her own people, standing on her own terrace, should have looked.

THE LINCOLN PIKE

KENTUCKY PLANS A GREAT HIGHWAY FROM LOUISVILLE TO LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

IN every part of the country the Lincoln Farm Association has grown so rapidly in the last twelve months that the people of Kentucky, most properly, have felt it their duty to make some independent contribution to the success of the work of this patriotic society, which is building upon the birthplace of Kentucky's greatest son, Abraham Lincoln, the nation's greatest memorial. To this end there has been inaugurated a movement to build what the local newspapers call a "boulevard" from Louisville to the Lincoln birthplace farm. The contest for securing this broad, well-paved highway has thrown the counties between the two terminals into a war of roses. As the people of Jefferson County, of which the city of Louisville is the county seat, are to bear the largest burden of expense, by common consent the course which this proposed "boulevard" shall take was given to the Fiscal Court of Jefferson County to determine.

Though the advocates of the three principal routes were given a hearing on the 19th of March, no decision has yet been reached, and it is apparent now that the decision is not to be expected for some weeks to come.

The Three Routes

ON the day of the hearing over one hundred delegates from the Counties of Bullitt, Spencer, Nelson, Hardin, and Larue were present to plead for their local interests, and the court-room was overtaxed with an interested populace.

The three routes receiving serious consideration, and which were the subjects of serious debate, are popularly known as the "West Point Road," the "Bardstown Turnpike," and the "Shepherdsville Air Line." Whichever line may be chosen, a picturesque country, full of historical interest, is sure to be opened up. The honk of the motorist's horn will sound among the rolling hills that a century ago echoed the crack of the skin-cloaked trapper's rifle, and the picturesque post coach will traverse the fertile valleys plowed by the heroic pioneers who made the land "a Mecca for the patriot."

The West Point Road is already a well-made highway and through Jefferson County overlooks the broad sweep of the Ohio River, giving distant glimpses of the knobs and hills on the Indiana shore. It passes the "Dripping Springs," which possess a local fame. On this road also stands the old Blair Fort, with its grim reminder of early warlike times. About twelve miles from the Lincoln farm, this road, which is part of the old Louisville and Nashville Pike, of which Lin-

coln's father was a County Supervisor, passes through Elizabethtown, which is the junction of the Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central Railroads, and which is historically interesting because it was the home of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, and the town in which she and Thomas Lincoln lived the first year after their marriage.

In point of actual prodigality of historical interest and atmosphere, of days hallowed by history, the Bardstown Turnpike has many advantages. Along its span, not far from the Lincoln birthplace farm are found the late boyhood home of Lincoln in the Knob Creek valley, and the ABC schoolhouse which is virtually his only alma mater. Near this is the home of Ben Hardin Helvin, the Confederate officer, who was

Lincoln's brother-in-law. Here, too, is the Nazareth Academy, where for many generations the gentlewomen of Kentucky went to school in days when journeys to the Eastern academies were out of the question. Here is the old Church of St. Joseph, with paintings and Communion service presented by Louis Philippe of France, when he was an exiled king, teaching school in Kentucky. The Bardstown road teems with picturesque points for the tourist's pleasure, and also has the strategic advantage of being the entrance of motorists from Louisville to the Bluegrass region, where the network of famous roads always proves a magnet.

Both of these proposed roads are about sixty-three miles in length, while the middle path—the "air line" via Shepherdsville—is but forty-five miles long.

Directness is always an advantage. Along the Shepherdsville road are several places that have been prominent summer resorts in other days. The building of this road would mean their revival and reequipment. At Salt River is the old town of Shepherdsville, with some four hundred inhabitants. This town has the distinction of being the second oldest town in the State. "Sheep-town was a town when Louisville was a pup," its inhabitants will tell you, and though a new court-house and miniature comic-opera jail have recently been added to its municipal improvements, one may still see the quaint stone houses and rambling streets that bespeak the spirit of pioneer times. The town is picturesque and full of traditional interest.

Pike, Not Boulevard

LOUISVILLE and the Lincoln Farm Association are vitally interested only in having a complete, smooth highway. The Lincoln farm, however estimated, is a matter of national sentiment. Because the road is inspired by the development of this national shrine, and is to be a part of the general scheme, it also should hold to the sentiments it can properly claim. The word "boulevard" is a pretentious importation. Daniel Boone and his commonwealth builders never knew the term. Kentucky is rich in traditions, and her people should proudly conserve them. The men who made her fame were pike builders. The pikes were the arteries through the wilderness that made the commonwealth possible. The interest in the Lincoln birthplace farm lies almost a century back. Kentucky should hold this new and magnificent road to the traditions of that time, and upon whatever route it may be built its fame as a highway should rest upon THE LINCOLN PIKE.



THE THREE ROUTES PROPOSED FOR THE LINCOLN PIKE

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

IS PROSPERITY WANING?

THE question whether a period of hard times is approaching is one upon which the experts are unable to agree. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has predicted an era of great suffering among the poor. Mr. August Belmont told the assembled capitalists and workmen at Mr. Carnegie's industrial peace conference that we were about to have a halt in industry, which might not be altogether undesirable. Mr. James J. Hill, who has often seemed pessimistic in his views, denies that he has predicted a collapse of industry, but thinks that there will be a not unhealthy slackening. The view that trade has been going ahead too fast, and that it will have to slow down to give capital a chance to catch up, is pretty generally expressed. On the other hand, Chairman Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, can see nothing but bright skies ahead, and a number of foreign observers take the same view.

Upon the theory of periodical crises it is not yet time for a great industrial depression. We had such disasters beginning in 1819, in 1837, in 1857, in 1873, and in 1893. The normal interval between them is twenty years. The shortest hitherto has been sixteen years, between 1857 and 1873, and the effects of the Civil War furnished ample explanation of the curtailment in that case. According to experience we should not expect another severe crisis until some time between 1909 and 1913. There has usually been a mild reaction from the prevailing prosperity about half-way between two great panics. We had one in 1884, a little over half-way from 1873 to 1893. The corresponding break in the present period of good times came in 1903, just ten years after the panic of 1893. According to precedent that ought to last us for nine or ten years longer. Those who say it will not lay the blame for the abnormal conditions they think they see upon the Roosevelt agitation or the Harriman revelations, or some other trouble of our times which previous periods of disturbance did not have. But previous periods had troubles of their own. For fifteen years before the panic of 1893 there was an era of silver inflation, which seemed worse to the financiers of that day than any of our difficulties with corporations would have appeared.

In the United States prosperity is largely dependent upon the state of the crops. The Baring panic of 1890 would have brought on our panic of 1893 two years ahead of time if the disaster had not been stayed by the bonanza harvests of 1891. The present crop prospects, therefore, are of vast importance in estimating the prospects for 1907.

From this point of view the outlook is encouraging. Kansas has been alarmed by "green bugs," but F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, asserted on April 8 that up to that time the ravages of the bugs had been "going on only in the minds of the fake-finders." He said that the six and a half million acres of winter wheat in Kansas, with an average condition of nearly one hundred per cent, constituted the most magnificent winter wheat field the world had ever seen in a like area. In Iowa the acreage of winter wheat is ten per cent greater than last year, and the harvest promises to be the greatest in the history of the Middle West. The Missouri crop of the same cereal averages ninety-four per cent. In Nebraska the condition of the crop in the early part of April was one hundred per cent, but there were fears of damage from dry weather and green bugs. In Minnesota and South Dakota the farmers

EDITED BY
SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

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are gradually shifting from spring to winter wheat, with excellent results, and they are counting now on breaking all their records, both in acreage and in yield per acre. Reports from Oklahoma are favorable. In Texas there are reports of damage from bugs, and in Ohio and Indiana from heavy rains and inclement winter weather.

If the extraordinary succession of good crops with which this continent has been favored can be continued for another year, there will be a pretty good assurance of another year of prosperity. The next three months will tell most of the story.

CUBAN PROSPECTS

THE visit of Secretary Taft to Cuba, on his way home from the Isthmus, was anxiously awaited by the conflicting elements of the Cuban population, the business men who wanted an assurance that American rule would continue, and the politicians who were anxious to get their hands at once upon the government. Mr. Taft held a series of conferences on April 8 with representatives of all shades of politics, as well as with business men and bankers. After hearing the various opinions he announced that a census would be taken as a basis for registration, the necessity for this being unanimously admitted, and that municipal and possibly provincial elections would be held as soon as possible thereafter. As the census can not be taken in less than four months, and the municipal elections can not be held in less than a month thereafter, the first ballots will not be cast before the middle of September. "The Presidential election," the Secretary added, "will follow at some indefinite future time, probably five or six months, depending on conditions." What these conditions are is not stated, but naturally a good part of them would be made up of the impression created by the Cuban politicians in their conduct of the local elections. It is gathered from Mr. Taft's statement that there is no chance of the withdrawal of the American officials from the island before June, 1908. The representatives of all the leading Cuban banks asked Mr. Taft to give them notice a year or two in advance of holding national elections. Unless this were done, they assured him, the commercial interests of the island would suffer disaster.

THE ROOSEVELT TORNADO

THE disclosures in the Harriman-Webster letter and the subsequently published correspondence led to startling results. On April 3 the President told the newspaper correspondents and other visitors at the White House that he had discovered a "rich man's conspiracy" against him and his policies. Five million dollars had been raised to carry out this plot. The scheme was to secure the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention purporting to be Roosevelt men and pledged to vote for the President's re-nomination. Then when Mr. Roosevelt carried out his announced intention of refusing to run, these delegates would join in nominating a reactionary. The scheme, it was said, had been babbled by a drunken Senator at a dinner in the presence of a friend of the President's. The next day, when this Senator had partially, but evidently not entirely, recovered, he asked what he had said, and upon being told repeated his assertions, invited the President's friend to join in the conspiracy, and offered him a check for \$25,000 for immediate use in promoting the intrigue. The bibulous Senator was afterward identified as Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. It was alleged by commentators upon the Presidential revelation that the conspirators had selected Senator Knox of Pennsylvania as their real candidate, although they were willing to encourage Foraker and anybody else that might help to sap the Roosevelt strength.

In sophisticated political circles the story of the plot was not at first taken very seriously. There were frivolous remarks about "brain storms," and some capitalistic headlines said that the President was "seeing things." But it soon became evident that Mr. Roosevelt had lost none of his astonishing power over public opinion, and that if he said there was a plot that settled it, as far as the masses of the people were concerned. Senator Penrose hastened to explain that he was not guilty, that he had an alibi with regard to the conspiracy dinner, and that he was a loyal follower of the President and his policies. The lower house of his Legislature at Harrisburg seconded his assertions by unanimously passing a resolution extending to "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, its hearty approval and commendation of his efforts to prevent the great railroads and other corporations of the country from using their wealth and power to oppress and injure the citizens in their rights and property, and to enforce justice and a 'square deal' for all," and denouncing "any combinations of corporate wealth with politicians of any party or parties intended to reverse and defeat the policies of justice which the President has so wisely and fearlessly inaugurated."

A procession of statesmen filed through the White House to secure certificates of character indispensable to the continued happiness of home. Senator Scott of West Virginia, who had been accused of being one of the participants in the treason dinner, hurried to Washington to protect his reputation. After doing homage at the White House, he begged the correspondents to make it clear through all the newspapers that the President and he were the best of friends. The dinner story, he said, had been printed in every paper in West Virginia, and had been "raising Cain in my State ever since." "Cain," however, was not the word he used.

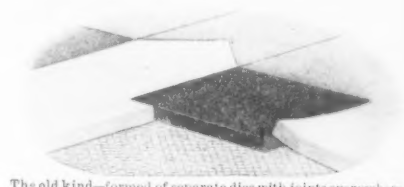
Canvasses of popular sentiment by opponents of the President have compelled them to admit that

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LEST SOME CRITICALLY inclined friend take us to task for characterizing this as judging by an absolute standard, we mention that the speedometer spoken of was recently declared, after exhaustive tests, by that eminent body, the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, to be the standard Speed Indicator of the World. The story of this excellent compliment to an American Manufacturer is told in a bulletin prepared by Joseph W. Jones, the inventor of the Jones Speedometer. A copy will be sent upon request—we suggest that you write for it to 101 West 32nd Street, New York.



Mr. Roosevelt's marvelous popularity has been not only maintained but increased. The New York "Times" and "Sun," the chief representatives of Wall Street sentiment, have been compelled reluctantly to make this admission. A canvass of the Republican editors of the country by the "Times" brought out what that journal describes as "one unanimous shout of praise for Roosevelt." Of the first sixty-eight answers received, only one was unfavorable. This was from the editor of the Elkhart, Indiana, "Review," who thought that conservative men doubted the President's judgment and steadiness.

Notwithstanding the evidence that the nomination is his for the taking, Mr. Roosevelt still persists in his refusal to consider the possibility of his acceptance. But he has begun the campaign for the control of the convention and the perpetuation of his policies with as much energy as if he were anxious to be the candidate.



SPICY DIPLOMATIC SECRETS

The Montagnini papers furnish entertainment to gossip-loving Parisians

TO forestall the publication by the French Government of the papers seized in the former Papal Nunciature in Paris the Vatican permitted the clerical "Figaro" to make the publication itself in instalments, and other papers of all shades of opinion have contrived to follow its example. The results have been disappointing all round, except to the circulation managers of the papers. The Radicals who expected to find the Papal agent, Mgr. Montagnini, spinning webs of deep and devilish machinations against the Republic have been disconcerted by the discovery that the Nunciature was a centre of nothing more dangerous than harmless gossip, while the Clericals have been disturbed at learning how light a head could be entrusted by the Vatican with the management of great affairs.

President Roosevelt found himself unexpectedly mixed up in the giddy whirl of the Montagnini indiscretions. A letter from Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, telling of the approaching retirement of General Horace Porter from the American Ambassadorship at Paris, said that influence was being exerted on President Roosevelt to prevent him from keeping a promise made three years before to Bellamy Storer to appoint him Ambassador to France, on the ground that a Catholic would be impossible in such a position at that time. He went on:

"President Roosevelt, who, after all, is a freethinker, believing it would be more agreeable to M. Delcassé, is disposed to accept the proposal of his Secretaries, who suggest for the Paris post Mr. Meyer, who is ignorant of French and of Jewish origin. I know that some one will make overtures with M. Delcassé and eventually with the President of the republic in favor of Mr. Storer."

This was in January, 1905, before the break with "Dear Maria."

In another letter Mgr. Montagnini remarked that Deputy Jacques Piou, the president of the Liberal League, had told him that Premier Clémenceau would agree to meet the desires of the Catholics about the churches and the "associations cultuelles," but that it would need a very large sum. This imputation so enraged M. Clémenceau that he wrote to the "Figaro" denouncing M. Piou for trying to "tap" the Vatican for his own election campaign, and adding: "Ruffians who steal and kill deserve public esteem in comparison with the man who seeks to cast dishonor upon persons by secret, underhand methods, and hopes to clear himself by a stammering denial."

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Capital and labor are finding it the best policy to get together



THE assembling in New York of the first National Arbitration and Peace Congress of America, with distinguished delegations in attendance from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, was preceded by a notable gathering at the home of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to promote a good understanding between capital and labor. The invitations were issued by the Civic Federation, which selected a hundred capitalists, a hundred representatives of labor, and a hundred clergymen, educators, editors, and publicists. Conspicuous and honored among the guests was Mr. William E. Weihe, who led the great Homestead strike against Mr. Carnegie in 1892. The addresses showed a gratifying convergence of sentiment among employers and employed. Both were convinced that the solution of their troubles was to be found in the trade agreement. By an agreement between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Typographical Union peace had just been assured in the bulk of the daily newspaper business throughout the United States for five years to come. The ominous menace of a railroad strike in the West which might have spread throughout the whole American railroad system had been dispelled the day before the meeting by an agreement between the managers and their trainmen, secured through the good offices of Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor Commissioner Neill. Under this arrangement fifty thousand men will obtain a ten-per-cent increase of wages, or two per cent less than they had asked, waiving their demand for a nine-hour day. The settlement was called by Mr. Knapp "a distinct triumph for Government mediation." It was effected under the authority of the "Erdman law," which authorized the intervention of the Government in trade disputes for the purpose of conciliation, not arbitration, at the request of both parties. As there had been no compulsion in the matter, this statute had remained a dead letter, but its working in the present case has been so satisfactory that Chairman Rawn, of the General Managers' Committee, says that the results "will mark an advance in the settlement of all labor disputes,

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so far as the railroads and their employees are concerned," and Chief Garrettson of the trainmen declares that the unions "can not submit their case in any controversy with their employers through a better channel than that provided by the Erdman law."



CLEVELAND'S TROLLEY WAR

Tom Johnson's three-cent-fare idea is fighting for its life

THE attempt to reach a peaceful settlement of the three-cent-fare war in Cleveland broke down on April 5, when the Cleveland Electric Railway Company stopped negotiations, declined Mayor Johnson's proposition that it turn over its property to be operated by a holding company, announced that it would not entertain any further propositions from the holding company on any basis, stopped the sale of tickets at the rate of seven for a quarter, and resumed its old charges of eleven for fifty cents and a single fare for a nickel. The fight is now more bitter than ever. The shareholders have had abundant reason to regret their refusal to accept Mayor Johnson's original offer of 85 for their stock. The offer they have just rejected—a valuation of \$60 a share as a basis for rental—is about the present market price, although the stock has sold much lower.

The Johnson three-cent company has had to fight under every possible disadvantage. It has had only about thirteen miles of line, so that it has been unable to touch the bulk of the traffic. It has been harassed in every conceivable way by the courts, the Legislature, and the great financial interests allied with the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. The banks, which are loaded down with Cleveland Electric securities, have marked every man who has aided the new company, and punished him in his business to the extent of their power. It is even said that the friends of the three-cent line have been shadowed by detectives in the hope of exposing something to their discredit. Nevertheless the three-cent cars and service are the best in the city, and the company is paying its way. The City Council on April 2 adopted the report of its special Street Railway Committee, recommending that all the traction questions in dispute be submitted to a popular referendum.

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It Gathers the Shirt and Fastens to Trousers Button

Write for Illustrated and descriptive booklet

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CROWN SUSPENDER CO., 825 Broadway, New York

Makers of SUSPENDERS, BELTS and GARTERS

MORE GIFTS FROM CARNEGIE

The Institute at Pittsburg further enriched before its dedication



THE dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, for which delegations of distinguished visitors from Scotland, England, France, Germany, and Holland crossed the ocean as Mr. Carnegie's guests, gained a heightened interest from the announcement by the founder that he had more than doubled its endowment. He gave four million dollars in five-per-cent Steel bonds, bringing in an income of \$200,000 a year, for the general fund, and in addition a million dollars in cash for extensions to the Technical Schools, and a million in bonds to be added to the endowment when the Technical Schools were opened to students. This makes \$32,500,000 in all given by Mr. Carnegie to institutions in Pittsburg, and raises the estimate of his benefactions for all purposes to about \$156,000,000. There have been many rich men who are now forgotten, and thousands of kings and emperors whose names are painfully deciphered by archeologists from buried monuments, but it is something of a distinction to stand above all this mob of the obscure great as the one solitary man who has given away more than any one else in all the world's history.

In his advice to the trustees of the Institute as to the best uses to be made of their income of \$450,000 a year Mr. Carnegie made the useful suggestion that "the art department should not purchase 'old masters,' but confine itself to the acquisition of such modern pictures as are thought likely to become 'old masters' with time." It is certain that if the art patrons of Italy at the time of the Renaissance had devoted their wealth to the purchase of early Byzantine pictures there would have been no great school of Italian art. There are plenty of promising beginnings in America, and all that is needed to develop them is substantial appreciation. The Pittsburg Carnegie Institute is a great people's university. It has a library which already contains 225,000 volumes, with facilities for expansion to 1,500,000, a department of music which maintains Paur's orchestra and gives free organ recitals twice a week, a museum stocked with rare scientific collections, and an art department with superb public galleries. In addition there is a splendidly equipped group of technical schools. The Institute was dedicated on April 11.



PITTSBURG'S LEADING CITIZENS

The twenty-eight whom the city of smoke delights to honor

THE reputation for high ideals which Pittsburg has been acquiring of late years has been of such an extremely mild character that it occurred recently to the Chamber of Commerce of that interesting town that a banquet to "distinguished sons" might be a useful corrective of public opinion. There were twenty-eight guests of honor, who were described as "the men who have done things." A story had been published to the effect that the list had been made up in response to the assertion of an Iowa paper that if Pittsburg had been subjected to the test applied to Sodom and Gomorrah it would have failed, like the Cities of the Plain, because half a

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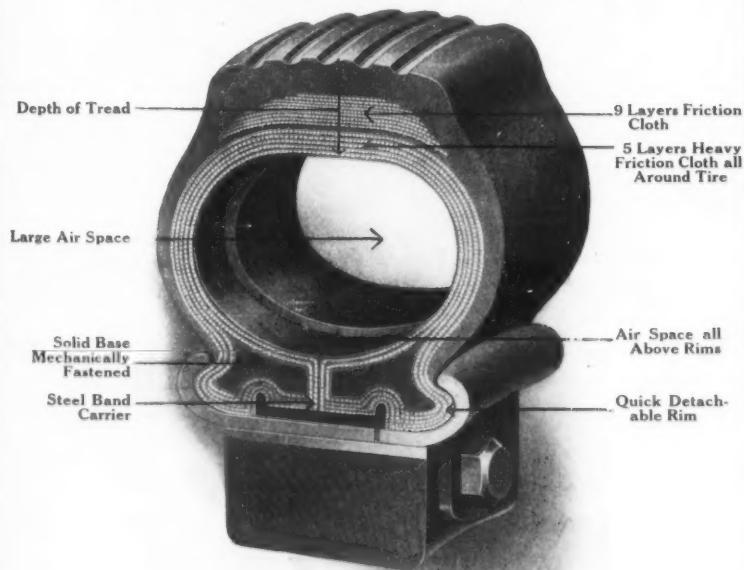
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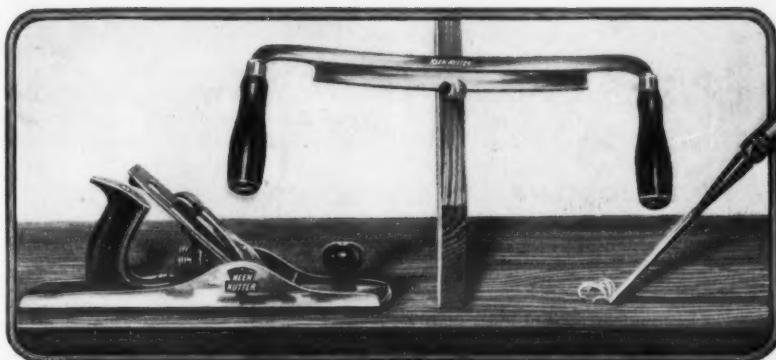


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COMMONPLACE questions to ask about shoes.—But there is vital importance in the answer, and in the proof that the answer is correct.

For mere looks alone won't tell.

In appearance the *R E-Z Pneumatic Sole Shoe* is as shapely and stylish as any shoe on the market.

But it is *more* than that.

The uppers are made of the best tanned leather—the eyelets and hooks are all fast color—the outer soles are cut from selected grades of old-fashioned English oak bark tanned leather—the finest procurable.

So the wear is there.

But of equal or greater importance are *comfort* and *protection*.

And they are positively guaranteed to you by the *R E-Z Pneumatic Sole*.

Notice the unusual construction of this shoe in the sectional illustration.

Next to the outer sole is a thin sheet of cork, laid in rubber cement—

then a special waterproof canvas interlining—and on top of that the famous *R E-Z Pneumatic Sole*, made of a specially antiseptic-felted combination of wool and cotton.



This "pneumatic" sole gives elasticity to the tread—it rests tired and aching feet accustomed to the hard, inflexible leather soles of ordinary shoes—

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A healthy condition of the feet means so much to you, Reader, that you *can't* afford to neglect your feet.

And the *R E-Z Pneumatic Sole Shoe* will give you satisfaction—in Comfort—Service—Style and Foot-Conforming Fit.

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GLASS heads, STEEL points

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is a "Boon to Humanity," to the rich as well as the poor. Requires no attention while cooking; cooks while you sleep, work, shop, etc. The problem was solved by our truly wonderful INSULATING MATERIAL. No evaporation, no odor—sanitary. It's impossible to burn, over-cook or under-cook with an "Exer-Ketch" Fireless Cooker. Saves time, labor and the worry. Saves its cost in fuel in 60 days. GUARANTEED. Price \$3.75. Express prepaid. Write for descriptive folder.

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dozen righteous men could not be found in it. It was said that the Chamber of Commerce had succeeded in rounding up twenty-eight righteous men for exhibition, but an inspection of the roll makes it plain that its framers had other grounds of distinction in mind.

The list would certainly seem remarkable to any one holding the ordinary conception of Pittsburg. It was headed, not by a steel billionaire, but by Mr. John W. Alexander, the painter, and it contained another artist, Henry O. Tanner. Science had three representatives, J. A. Brashear, W. J. Holland, and J. B. McDowell. Andrew Carnegie was there as "capitalist, manufacturer, and philanthropist." There was only one capitalist pure and simple, Henry Clay Frick, although George Westinghouse got in as an "inventor, manufacturer, and capitalist," and James McCrea as a "railway official and financier." Samuel Harden Church was a railway official too, but he was helped on the list by the fact that he was also an author. John Dalzell stood in solitary grandeur as a "statesman," but there was another statesman, Philander C. Knox, who was likewise a "jurist." For two other illustrious citizens, D. T. Watson and George Shiras, the term "jurist" was distinction enough. The United States navy was represented by Rear Admiral George C. Reiter and the army by Lieutenant-General Samuel B. M. Young. Literature was not represented independently, but four of the guests—Mr. Church, the "railway official and author," the Rev. A. A. Lambing, "historian and prelate," Thomas Wightman, "glass manufacturer and writer," and Matthew B. Riddle, "minister and author," pursued it in connection with other occupations. Music had Arthur Nevin, "composer," and David D. Wood, "musician." There were only three—Henry Phipps, Henry K. Porter, and Thomas Ridley—whose sole distinction was that they were manufacturers. There was only one lawyer, George W. Guthrie, and he secured admission by virtue of being also Mayor. There was one engineer, C. P. E. Swenson, and an "engineer and consulting chemist," Julian Kennedy. Finally there was a diplomat, John G. A. Leishman. Altogether the roll of honor gave an impression of Pittsburg quite different from that conveyed by the reports of the celebrated case.



THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Powers tell what they are willing to discuss at The Hague

THE Russian Government has informed Secretary Root of the views of the various Powers on the program of the Hague Conference, which is to meet in June. All the Powers, it seems, have agreed to the tentative scheme submitted a year ago, but with certain reservations. The United States, Spain, and Great Britain have reserved the right to discuss the limitation of armaments. The United States claims, further, the right to submit for discussion the question of the limits of the use of force in collecting ordinary public debts accruing from contracts. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Pan-American Congress in the matter of the "Drago doctrine." Bolivia, Denmark, Greece, and the Netherlands have reserved a general right of submitting subjects similar to those included in the regular program. Japan thinks that certain questions not specifically mentioned might be considered. Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary have reserved the right to take no part in the discussion of any topic that seems unlikely to lead to any practical or useful result.

The original program covers the questions of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the laws and customs of warfare by land and sea. No doubt under this head an earnest attempt will be made to secure the adoption of the American doctrine that private property afloat should be as free from liability to seizure as on land. A question that is likely to prove of considerable difficulty is that of the right to drop explosives from airships. In fact the airship may yet prove to be a more powerful agent of peace than the Hague Conference itself.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

March keeps up the pace with fifty-three wrecks and ninety-two deaths



THE statistics of railroad "accidents" for March contain nothing to dispel Mr. Hill's gloomy feeling that when he starts on a journey he is taking his life in his hand. In that month, as shown by an unofficial but fairly complete record, there were fifty-three serious wrecks, in which ninety-two persons were killed and at least two hundred and fourteen injured. That is four more wrecks, with forty more killed, but by a curious chance eighty-eight fewer injured, than in February, which, it is only fair to remember, was a shorter month than March by three days. The worst of the March disasters was the smash on the Southern Pacific near Colton, California, in which twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty-eight injured. In that month there were seventeen collisions, nine trains ran into open switches, five suffered from explosions, five were derailed by spreading and broken rails and broken trucks, and six were thrown from the tracks by wreckers, three of these crimes occurring on the Pennsylvania Railroad within a few days of each other. Negligence, disregard of orders, or faulty orders are charged with four wrecks. Two were admitted by railroad officials to be due to overspeeding. Washouts caused two, and others were laid to slides and speeding on curves. In February, for which complete statistics have been collected by the "Railroad Gazette," there were forty-nine serious wrecks, of which twenty-six were caused by collisions, twenty by derailments, and three by boiler explosions. In these fifty-two persons were killed and three hundred and two injured.

INFANT AND ADULT

For the upbuilding of the infant and sustaining the adult, milk is essential; and to be wholesome must be pure. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk have no equals for purity, flavor and richness.—Adv.



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Incubators and Brooders



are world-beaters for hatching and rearing chickens. 20,000 chickens were reared in them on the Model Farm last season, 30,000 out now, and more coming. You can do as well when guided by the advice of one who knows.

Pres. Brown, of the Lakewood Farm, who raised 7,000 layers last season, says: "Mr. Cyphers, our results this last year will place us in the first rank of successful poultry farms; and we feel that we owe our success largely to you. The years of research and accumulated knowledge that have enabled you to give us poultrymen an incubator that hatches chicks; and the advice and counsel to which you have made us welcome, and which have helped avoid money-wasting errors, have, with our own work, made Lakewood Farm a financial success."

The Model catalog describes these real hatchers. I will send it and a report book, showing that the Model Incubator hatches more and stronger chicks at agricultural stations; on the biggest money-making poultry plants in the world; for small poultrymen; for fanciers; and for amateurs who never before operated an incubator.

You can make big money producing eggs for me. Top prices paid. Now have five receiving stations. Write me today.

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Squabs from our stock fust and plump, bring high prices at one month of age. Profitable, pleasant, not overworked occupation. Requires small capital; small space. Others have succeeded—you can. We'll show you how. Write for testimonials and free booklet.

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The principle of the truss bridge applied to bicycle construction has produced in the Iver Johnson a frame of wonderful strength and rigidity. Because of this rigidity there is no loss of power due to giving of the frame, and easier riding is a resulting advantage in the

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SAFETY AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS

have been sold, and we have never learned of a single accidental discharge—our claims have made good.

Do you, who are about to buy a revolver, realize what these remarkable facts mean to you?

This tremendous sale of 1,500,000 Iver Johnson Safety Automatic Revolvers means that the Iver Johnson must excel in all these points of revolver excellence that appeal to revolver users.

The great record of "never an accidental discharge" means that it is impossible for you to harm yourself or others through striking an Iver Johnson hammer on bureau drawers; through dropping the weapon on the floor; through catching the trigger on the pocket, etc. To prove it "Hammer the Hammer"—the revolver won't go off. But pull the trigger and its action is sure and effective.

Read all about them in our **FREE BOOKLET, "SHOTS"** Our catalogue goes with it, showing details of construction.

Iver Johnson Safety Hammer Revolver
3-inch barrel, nickel-plated finish, 22 rim-fire cartridge, 32-38 center-fire cartridge - \$6.50

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For sale by Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply. Look for the owl's head on grip and our name on the barrel.

Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works, 146 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

New York: 99 Chambers Street. Pacific Coast: P. B. Baker Co., Alameda, Cal.
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is especially well equipped to supply the wants of those who come to secure them.


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Get Pioneer Perfect Frames now—finish your boat in season and pay as you build.

That's the fast way—the square way—the Pioneer way.

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Include perfect parts, fitted, tested, set up complete by our boatbuilders, then knocked down for shipment—you have merely to reassemble them—only common tools needed. Patterns and instructions for finishing absolutely free with frames. Or, if you want to build your boat complete, get a set of

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If they are not all we claim, simple, easy to follow and thoroughly practical, just return them and get your money back without question. Start now—build your boat in your spare hours before spring.

Write today for free booklet, or send 25c for big 100-page 9x12 book on boatbuilding. Price, descriptions and 350 illustrations of 40 styles of boats you can build, engines, fittings, etc., and other practical information. Your quarter back if you're not more than satisfied.

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An emergency calls for quick action

COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL

(Cal. 32) fires 8 shots, and ejects the shells automatically in 1 3/5 seconds. Light in weight, handy for pocket, being flat, simple to operate and safe. It has great penetration, velocity, and no recoil. Every arm sold has the COLT guarantee, which is absolute. Send for catalog "Revolvers" which gives details of this and all models. Mailed free.

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Brass Casting Foundries
Steam Laundries

If you believe that foresight is an essential to success, stop and realize that commerce is rapidly pushing West.

Once Rome was the World's business center. It shifted westward to Spain, then England, then New York, and now it is moving onward irresistibly to California.

This is the inevitable result of strategic location as regards the world's markets.

California commands the Orient with its six hundred million consumers, a greater market than all of Europe and America combined. Likewise it controls the trade of Australia and New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

The vast Oriental market, practically virgin soil, is hungry for American goods.

California—a mere youngster in years—already excels thirty-nine other states in value of manufactures (\$367,000,000)—enough to buy each year the whole state of Maine at its assessed valuation.

The opportunity for manufacturing goods to be sold within California's own territory is equally attractive, especially to the man with limited capital.

California people are big spenders. Los Angeles buys more automobiles in proportion to population than any other American city. California bought \$25,000,000 worth of money orders last year, exceeding forty-nine other states and territories. California's savings banks hold twice as much deposits as Pennsylvania's.

California's prodigious income is gained from manufacturing, the production of deciduous fruits, prunes, raisins, wine, beet sugar, vegetables, grain, other agricultural products, minerals, oil and lumber. There are also thousands of wealthy families whose income is derived from Eastern investments and spent in California. To this must be added the hundreds of thousands of travelers who visit California and, in many cases, live for many months in the state.

The manufacturer has cheap raw materials, unlimited supply of cheap fuel (California alone produces more oil than all the balance of the United States) and the best possible railroad and shipping facilities.

These points should set you thinking, figuring.

As the nation's richest state California offers you the biggest returns for capital, brains, and labor. The state is growing more rapidly than ever. As an example, the population of Los Angeles seven years ago was 102,000. It is now nearly 300,000. Every part of the state shows the same marvelous development. The prosperity is not a temporary condition but comes from the actual production of wealth. California is supplying things that the world is compelled to buy.

Since this advertising campaign was begun, thousands of Eastern people who hitherto thought of California simply as a great playground, have been astonished to learn of California's business side.

Suppose you face the matter squarely. Is it better to work against obstacles in the East or put your efforts into a newer field where a thousand different and varied opportunities await you?

California belongs to you—a part of your own country—a region where you will be welcome.

From every state, from almost every town, people are coming to California.

If you once see the state, if you could taste the California life, if you could compare your life with the happy existence of California people, you would not hesitate a moment. It would be **California For You.**

This information is supplied by the Development Society of California, a body of public-spirited men contributing their time to furthering the great success of California. The statistics are accurate and in no way exaggerate the true conditions. For further details regarding any industry or section, send two-cent stamp to

Development Society of California
Huntington Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.



California
is destined to become the greatest manufacturing center in the world.

The Charm of the Seasons

Fairy-like is April's blossom, and sweet the wild-rose of June; luscious is the autumn peach, and feather-light the flake of silvery snow; yet far more light and luscious, far more sweet and fairy-like are

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS

embracing in one dessert confection the charm of all the seasons to coax the expectant appetite of waiting guest.

In ten and twenty-five cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BECOME A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR

at our school and we will assist you to a good position. Our school superior in every way. Catalog, explaining all, free.

Dodge's Institute, Fifth St., Valparaiso, Ind.



You are satisfied to pay \$1000 to \$5000 for a car.

It's the car you have carefully studied. You have taken the best advice you could get in selecting it, to make sure of comfort and freedom from trouble.

But, how about the tires? Are they up to the standard of the car?

Maybe tires forming the "regular equipment" of that car are going to mar the whole pleasure of a season's riding. You perhaps have already suffered from "the fear that something may happen any minute."

You can avoid all worry, all dread of trouble by stipulating Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tires on Goodyear Universal Rims. They will cost little if any extra, and your \$1000 to \$5000 car will be safeguarded against tire troubles.

Because Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tires are 90% Puncture Proof, cannot develop "mud boils" or "sand blisters"—are wonderfully free from "blow-outs" and can't creep, rim-cut or come off the rim, even if ridden deflated.

It takes only 30 seconds to change them with "no tools but the hands."

Let us tell you why, at one of our branches, or at our factory. Or write for our new booklet "How to Select an Automobile Tire."

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Erie Street, Akron, Ohio

BRANCHES: Boston, 261 Dartmouth Street; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Avenue; Cincinnati, 317 E. Fifth Street; Los Angeles, 932 N. Main Street; Buffalo, 719 Main Street; Denver, 230 Sixteenth Street; New York, cor. Sixty-Fourth St. and Broadway; St. Louis, 715-714 Morgan Street; San Francisco, 246 Jefferson Avenue; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Avenue; Cleveland, 336 Frankfort Avenue, N. W.

\$8.85 Dresses Any Man



Made from new patterns, in the latest styles, durably trimmed and finished, equal to many tailor's suits at double the price. Either a Spring and Summer rain proof Overcoat—a pair of extra Trousers like suit or fancy pattern—a handsome fancy Vest or your life insured for \$1,000 for loss of life, and a weekly benefit if injured, in a reliable accident assurance company, given with every suit.

There is no chance taken dealing with us—we have a reputation that backs our guarantee of a perfect fit and satisfaction. If you don't like the goods—don't take them. Just send us your name and address and we will send you FREE samples of our Spring and Summer cloth, measurement blank, tape line and a copy of insurance policy. Send no money, but write today to America's Foremost Tailors.

MARKS & LEE CO., Inc., Tailors to the Consumer
202-204 Market St., Dept. 171, CHICAGO, ILL.



Gem Nail Clipper

Made of the finest tool steel—takes up no room in the pocket—practically indestructible. Removes and prevents hangnails. Sold by dealers generally or sent by mail. Price 25 cents.
The H. C. COOK Co., 45 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.



What Is "Style" Anyway?

If you're any like myself, you want your clothes to look well *always*—not just when they're new.

To be really "stylish" a suit must stay stylish.

A suit that holds its shape, will show its style. And a suit that does not hold its shape, can't show its style—and that's all there is to it.

I've studied this shape-holding problem a lot, and I've found it is purely a matter of "shrinkage."

All fabric fibres—wool in particular—will shrink.

Just a little dampness will pull it out of shape.

So, of course, unless this "shrink tendency" is overcome before the cloth is made into clothes, why, it stays—in the clothes—and to make trouble.

And this is why Kaufman Garments—guaranteed—\$15 to \$18—hold their shape—and show their style *always*.

This is why Kaufman Garments never "pucker"—never "hump"—never "curl"—never "sag"—never "puff"—never "tighten"—never "draw."

Wearers of Kaufman Garments always look "well dressed"—regardless of weather—because of the Kaufman "Pre-Shrinking" Process.

Other clothes makers cannot use this process because it is controlled by the Kaufmans who will not permit its use outside their own establishment.

Kaufman Garments wear best—because "Pre-Shrunk" fabrics do not wrinkle and chafe.

Kaufman Fabrics are as "nobby" as any

Kaufman Garments \$15. to \$18.

And, no matter how much you pay for a "nobby" suit, if any of the "shrink tendency" stays in its fabric—the first damp day will be a signal for "Good-bye Style!"

All cloth comes from the mills "unshrunk." Weavers don't shrink cloth, because they sell by the yard and shrinkage means lost length.

Therefore, shrinkage is "up to" the clothes makers.

If they don't overcome it—in the fabric—it will show up in the clothes—on your back.

Most clothes makers try to shrink their fabrics—and do shrink them *some*.

But how to take out the "shrink tendency" out of cloth is known in only one place in the world.

And that place is the great Kaufman Tailoring Establishment in Chicago.

Every bolt of cloth that comes to the Kaufman Establishment is treated by "The Kaufman 'Pre-Shrinking' Process"—and this takes every bit of the "shrink tendency" out of the Kaufman Garments.

because weavers make each season the same checks, stripes and plain effects in moderate priced cloth as in "fancy money stuff."

And Kaufman styles are as up-to-date as any because the Kaufmans follow the same fashion plates used by all clothes makers each season. The Kaufmans are content with small profits, so you get Kaufman Garments—guaranteed—for only \$15 to \$18 the suit or overcoat.

Why, then, should you pay \$35, or more, for uncertain style, when you get style *certainly* for less money? Our prices range from \$10 to \$35. Most people can be suited in Kaufman Garments \$15 to \$18.

"The Well Dressed Man in 1907" is shown in the new Kaufman Style Book. Ask Kaufman Dealers for it, or write to Chas. Kaufman & Bros., Chicago.

Look for the clothes marked—

This Garment Made and Guaranteed by
Chas. Kaufman & Bros.

GREENLEAF

All the water through the nozzle

THE FIRST REALLY STANDARD GARDEN HOSE EVER OFFERED

GREENLEAF GARDEN HOSE is constructed with an inner tube section of the very strongest pure rubber, wrapped in **four-ply tightly-woven fabric**, which will not expand nor develop leaks under high water pressure. The outer casing is of the toughest and most elastic rubber, so that it will stand any amount of dragging around without injury. It is the most durable, serviceable garden hose ever made; very different from the kinds that peel and leak after a few months' use.

IF YOUR DEALER CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, SEND \$10 TO US—by registered mail, P. O. or express money order, or certified check—and we will at once express, prepaid, 50 feet "GREENLEAF" Garden Hose—complete with standard nozzle and coupling.

You have never before had an opportunity of buying such a light, strong, flexible, long-lived hose as the "GREENLEAF," and if you don't find this absolutely true, we will return you the price without argument.

Address the Home Office or the nearest Branch.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
JEANNETTE, PA.

NEW YORK—1741 Broadway
CHICAGO—1241 Michigan Avenue
PHILADELPHIA—315 N. Broad Street
ATLANTA, GA.—102 N. Prior Street
BOSTON—20 Park Square

BUFFALO—717 Main Street
DETROIT—237 Jefferson Avenue
CLEVELAND—2144 East Ninth Street
LONDON—26 City Road

Interesting booklet, telling WHY the "GREENLEAF" is the ONLY standard garden hose, mailed free on request. GET IT

\$10

\$3000. CLEAR PROFIT EACH YEAR

CLEANING HOUSES BY MACHINERY

Now being made by many operators of our wagons. Machines in over 200 towns, some clearing \$5000 per year, and we can prove it. Pays in towns of from 5000 population up. Amount of investment necessary from \$2500 to \$5000. CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

We own the patents and are prosecuting all infringers

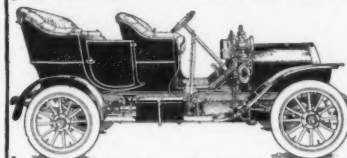
Gen'l. Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co.
4461 Olive St., "Dept. A," St. Louis, Mo.

THE MACHINE THAT MAKES THE MONEY

KNOX

You can tour on the hottest day of a tropical summer; you can climb the steepest of long hills; pull through the deepest of deep sand; drive it from daylight to dawn, but you cannot overheat the Model "H"

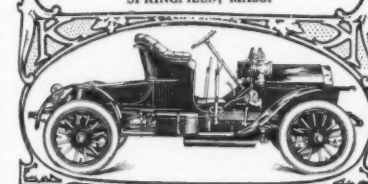
Knox Waterless



Price \$2500

There is no water to carry; no steam to guard against; no plumbing to worry about,—nothing to do but enjoy the ride, the company and the scenery. It weighs only 2250 pounds, has 25-30 brake horsepower, 102" wheel base; 32"x4" wheels, perfect three-point suspension ensuring absolute alignment of bearings, three speed selective type transmission, two sets of deadstop brakes, and has more horsepower per pound weight than any other car of its price. It is a car for the owner, not the chauffeur, and will take you anywhere you want to go as fast as you dare drive it. Write for the KNOX annual for 1907; it describes and fully illustrates the most modern car of the year. It is free.

KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Member of Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



Industrial Openings

THE
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Reaches the important manufacturing and commercial centers of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Missouri, many of which offer substantial inducements to new industries.

The trend of manufacturing is westward. Capital invested in manufacturing industries in the above named states in 1905 was 42 per cent greater than in 1900, a larger percentage of increase than in a corresponding number of eastern manufacturing states.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway through its Industrial Department solicits correspondence with manufacturers who desire to establish new industries or branch factories at points reached by its lines.

Definite inquiries given prompt attention. Address

INDUSTRIAL DEPT., or W. S. HOWELL
1327 Railway Exchange Bldg. Gen'l Eastern Agt.
CHICAGO 331 Broadway, NEW YORK



ANY COPPER

or metal surface kept bright and free from rust or tarnish by using "3 in One" Oil. "3 in One" sinks into the pores of the metal, forming an imperceptible, protecting overcoat that defies the corroding action of weather or water, indoors or out. Try on brass beds, bath room fixtures, gas ranges, steel tools, bicycles, guns, black iron storm doors, door plates. Sold in all stores—two size bottles. Generous sample free by G. W. COLE COMPANY, 35 Broadway, New York City. Ask for free dictionary, too.



Peerless

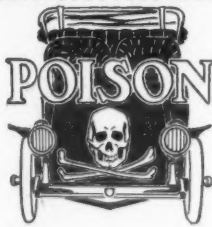
"All That the Name Implies"

The Peerless is known in all lands—and everywhere its construction is approved by practical men, and its lines are admired by all who have eyes for proportion and finish.

It is still more honored at home. In the special safety of its drop frame, in the peculiar comfort of its springs, in the luxury of its appointments, it is a delight to the most exacting, both for social uses and steady touring.

Write to-day for our new catalogue "J," which fully describes the 1907 models.

PEERLESS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 2435 Oakdale Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Member A. L. A. M.



It is just as sensible to put poison into your system as to put into your motor car a lubricating oil that is going to make it steadily deteriorate every day of its use until the car is utterly worthless.

What pure blood is to the health of your body the right lubricating oil is to the health of your car.

Your car cost you some thousands of dollars, yet you have been letting it go steadily down—letting its value leak away day by day—because you have not realized the importance of proper lubrication but have accepted and used whatever oil has been given you. In a very little while your car will be worthless if you do not furnish it with proper lubrication.

The heat caused by the exploding gases in the cylinders evaporates the oil, leaving a deposit of carbon. This carbon deposit, steadily growing, prevents perfect lubrication more and more, and in a very, very little while, your car begins to actually wear out, to grind away; then you have no longer the car for which you paid, but a loose-working, rattley, shakey, worn out car that breaks down in some part every little while: a car that costs a fortune in repair bills, so that you will soon be glad to give it away.

The same end is reached by a different cause: the inability of the lubricating oil you use to withstand heat. Oil which will not resist heat will not lubricate properly. Without proper lubrication there is a constant grinding of the delicately machined parts upon themselves. How long do you think they will last this way? The result is the same—a splendid car gone to rack and ruin because of ignorance and neglect on the part of the owner.

The only oils that do resist heat to so great an extent as to preserve your car from this constant deterioration are Havoline Oils. The only oils that are so free from carbon as to be perfect for automobile lubrication are Havoline Oils. Havoline Oils show by Carbon Tests that they deposit less carbon and by Fire Test that they resist evaporation by heat far more than any other oil in the market. Havoline Oils are what you must use if you would preserve the dollars you put into your car.

You will find that many garages do not carry Havoline Oils because they make a much larger margin of profit on inferior oils. They care nothing about saving your car. If your garage will not order for you write us and we will supply you direct.

Write for our Booklet A on lubrication. It is free and it will tell you some great truths about lubrication that will save you hundreds of dollars in the value of your car.



Model E. R.

Enclosed Runabout 8 H. P.
\$600

Model B. R.

Buckboard Runabout 4 H. P.
\$400

Waltham Orient
MOTOR CARS
Smart
Swift
Strong
Serviceable

These runabouts are without a peer in small motor cars. They provide a stylish, simple, safe and economical conveyance for town and suburban service. Ideal for physicians, business men—shopping and calling. Model B. R. 4 H. P. Air cooled. Speed 22 and 25 miles an hour. Model E. R. 2 cylinder 8 H. P. Motor. Send for catalog "B," mailed free.

Waltham Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

Quaker Oats Quality in cereal foods

You needn't be told the health- and strength-giving value of cereals; but there's something to say about quality.

You may as well be sure on that point; and the Quaker is your guide. Look for the Quaker; ask for, and insist on, Quaker Oats Quality.

Quaker Oats The perfect Oatmeal; most used and best known. The standard of oatmeal quality. Large package 10c.

Quaker Rice One of the most valuable of all the cereals, cooked in its own moisture; delicately browned, ready to eat; a wholesome, delicious breakfast food. Large package 10c.

Quaker Cornmeal You'll have a new experience with cornmeal when you try this; you "didn't know cornmeal could be so good." Three-pound package 10c.

Quaker products are for sale by grocers everywhere. Ask yours.

The Quaker Oats Company.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



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COSTS BUT A TRIFLE**

You need only a set of Brooks Patterns—a little lumber, hardware, common household tools—and your spare time. 21,311 people built boats last year by the Brooks System. **WHY NOT YOU?**

The Brooks System consists of exact size patterns and fully illustrated instructions. The patterns are printed on heavy paper and there is a pattern for every piece of the boat. The Instructions and Illustrations thoroughly cover every step of the construction. Each boat has its special instruction sheet. We tell you how to lay a certain pattern on a particular piece of material—how to mark and cut it out—how to fasten it into place with the right size nail, screw or bolt. We then show you an illustration of the work properly done.

We give you an itemized list of all the materials required—telling how the lumber should be dressed and purchased without waste.



A Business Opportunity

There is a big profit in boat building. Seventy-five per cent of the selling price of boats is for design—labor—and the boat factory's big profit. We furnish the design—you put up the boat and get the profit. We have established hundreds in the boat-building business. One man built twenty-seven boats from the one set of patterns last year. You can supply your customers with any kind of a boat they desire:—racing—semi-speed or family launches—dories—tenders—tarpons—stern-paddle wheelers—sail boats—larks—skip jacks—skiffs—row boats—duck boats and canoes.

SPEED.—We can give you 28 miles per hour with a 60 H. P. engine—20 miles with 15 H. P.—16 miles with 10 H. P.—8 miles with 2 H. P.—all proved over measured courses last year.

Why You Should Use the Brooks System

We are the Originators of the Pattern System of Boat Building. Our product is standard. We have continually improved and perfected our System. We have the largest factory of its kind in the World. (Covers 20 acres of ground and nearly 10 acres of floor space.) We own the standing timber—cut and manufacture it ourselves—do this where the timber grows. You pay no middleman's profit. We are the largest retailers of Marine hardware and boat fittings in the United States. We buy in enormous quantities in the open market and at right prices. We sell right. We handle not only one part of a boat or frame but every part and piece entering into the construction of a boat—frame—planking—decking—hardware and fittings—complete or in part as you desire. Our frames are all made by duplicating machinery—each part is perfect and accurately fitted. Every pattern is worked out scientifically and the result is both artistic and practical. Your boat is an assured success.

Get our catalog for prices on all parts and materials. Our No. 5, 16 foot launch, frame with patterns to finish, \$15.00. Our No. 15, 22 foot speed launch, frame with patterns to finish, \$20.00. These are regular prices listed in our catalog—other frames in proportion. Patterns are absolutely free with all knock-down frames. We sell for less than it costs others to manufacture. We offer the largest and most complete line of boats of all kinds—for all purposes.

Special freight rates and quick dispatch on Foreign shipments. We prepay carriage charges on patterns to any part of the World.

REDUCED PRICES. Patterns of all row boats and canoes \$1.50 to \$2.00. Launches and sail boats under 21 feet, \$4.00 to \$5.00. From 21 to 30 feet, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

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